To Our Goal, With but One Heart and One Object!

Nippon Times

Fight It Out to the Last Man Till America and Britain Are Down and Out

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P.I. ASSEMBLY BUSY STUDYING 180 VITAL BILLS

Discusses Legislation in Fields Of Government, Economy And Culture

BIG PROGRESS IS MADE

Bolstering of Nation's Structure, Self-Sufficiency in Foodstuffs Is Aim

Domei

MANILA, December 15.—Some 180 legislative bills covering the fields of government, economy and culture are being zealously discussed in the National Assembly of the Philippine Republic.

The first session of the new, independent National Assembly met on November 25 to take up various measures necessary for consolidating the foundations of the rejuvenated country and by yesterday, the 14th day of the session, one-fourth of the length of the session was completed. About 180 legislative bills have been presented to date, which are now being earnestly deliberated upon.

The fundamental measures which President Jose P. Laurel emphasized in his message sent to the Assembly at the outset of the session were: increase in the production of foodstuffs, establishment of peace and order, boosting of transportation capacity and reforms in the administrative structure. The Government also asked the Assembly for its approval of increased taxation to strengthen the financial foundations of the Government as well as the establishment of a central bank.

Studies Food Increase

In accordance with these applications of the Government, the Assembly commenced its deliberations with the problem of food increase. On December 2, a Bill for the Establishment of a Foodstuffs Management Bureau was passed by an emergency enactment. Thus was born a unitary control machinery over food production and distribution. On December 7, the President sent a message on the budget in which 116,000,000 pesos were appropriated as expenditure for the new fiscal year.

Among the problems being considered by the Assembly, the most important naturally is that of maintaining peace and order. On the seventh day of the session, therefore, a bill for reinforcing the police force was submitted.

Next, the administrative structural readjustments to accompany the establishment of the Foodstuffs Management Bureau were taken up.

The great internal problem faced by the Philippines today is that of the establishment of a complete structure for economic self-sufficiency, which means that the greatest interest is concentrated on the food problem, which will be its base.

Among the economic bills, the most notable one is that concerning the formation of a Philippine Central Bank. With the establishment of the bank, which will have a capital of 50,000,000 pesos, it is expected that the ties with the dollar will be completely severed and that a new Philippine currency connected with the yen, the leading currency in Greater East Asia, will be born. In this connection, a bill in regard to the issuance of 60,000,000 pesos of bonds, as a source of the emergency expenses of the budget for the new fiscal year, was presented on Wednesday.

Tagalog Is Stressed

The center of discussion in the cultural question, is the dissemination of Tagalog and the problem of improving the language. For this, bills for the establishment of a society for the study of the national language and for writing all official documents in Tagalog have been presented. There has also been a suggestion to use Tagalog in the Assembly's discussions every Monday in place of Spanish or English, because it is necessary to use the language in the Assembly first in order to spread its use among the people.

Further, in order to have the people always remember their history it has been proposed to set aside December 8 as Greater East Asia Day, October 14 as Independence Day, and December 30 as Rizal Day. This bill is expected to be passed soon.

Joint Declaration Will Be Guide Of Asia Development Movement

Hsinminhui Leader of North China Stresses Five Principles Adopted at Recent Assembly in Tokyo: Explains Liaison Organization

The Asia development movement in the various regions of Greater East Asia will henceforth be carried on in accordance with the Five Principles enunciated in the Joint Declaration adopted by the Assembly of Greater East-Asiatic Nations on November 6, Yu Hsi-chieh, Vice-President of the Hsinminhui, the New People's Association of North China, declared in a press conference held on Wednesday afternoon at the Imperial Hotel.

Mr. Yu has come to Japan to attend in the capacity of the Chinese representative the Assembly of leaders of Asia Development associations of Japan, China and Manchoukuo which was held on December 9 and 10 at Fukuoka. He is now visiting in Tokyo to make calls on various official and civilian circles and also to inspect the war time conditions in the capital.

Speaking in fluent Japanese to newspapermen covering the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs, Mr. Yu stated that the conference at Fukuoka decided on the establishment of a liaison organ for the Asia Development organizations of Japan, China and Manchoukuo, for which plans had been advanced at the Second Assembly held at Hsinking in August this year. The assemblage, he said, decided that the liaison committee should be composed of nine members, three each representing Japan, China and Manchoukuo.

"It was also decided," stated Mr. Yu, "that Japan should take up the task of soliciting the participation in the Asia Development Movement of the three countries by similar organs of various other nations in Greater East Asia."

"The Secretariat attached to the liaison committee," Mr. Yu further revealed, "will be established in Tokyo and from one to three secretaries will represent each country in it. It was approved by the representatives at the Fukuoka conference that the secretariat will be headed by a Japanese. Arrangements have also been made so that the names of secretaries to represent Manchoukuo and China should be reported to the General Headquarters of the Asia Development Movement in Tokyo."

The Chinese development movement leader further revealed that the Fukuoka conference has decided to carry out the Asia Development in line with the Greater East Asia Joint Declaration, and discussed plans how best to realize this basic formula. The measures to be adopted by respective countries will differ in accordance with the different conditions existing in the three countries concerned, Mr. Yu pointed out.

Asked for his impressions of wartime Japan, Mr. Yu declared:

"I have been very much impressed by the resolute yet calm attitude maintained by the Japanese. I have had an impression that the wartime system of this country is organized and maintained, not by compulsory instructions of the Government, but by the spontaneous will of the masses."

Meanwhile, Mr. Yu had a busy day yesterday. At 11 a.m., he held an interview with the representatives of the Japan Youth Corps at the Young Men's Association Hall at Aoyama.

In the afternoon, he visited Meiji University of which he is a graduate and then held a press interview at the Imperial Hotel. In the evening, Mr. Yu was the guest of honor at a reception given at the Gajoen Restaurant at Meguro by the Vice-President of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association.

Kuroda Contributes 100,000 Pesos to P.I. As Christmas Gift

Domei

MANILA, December 15.—Additional proof of the magnamity of the Japanese authorities was revealed today when Lieutenant-General Shigenori Kuroda, Supreme Commander of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in the Philippines, made generous gifts to the Filipinos so that they may enjoy a most cheerful Christmas this year. The Vice-Chief of the General Staff acting as proxy for Lieutenant General Kuroda called on President Jose P. Laurel and made a contribution of 100,000 pesos together with 10,000 clothing points for children's clothes. Furthermore, he presented to a proxy of the Minister of Education and Public Welfare and to Leon Guinto, Mayor of Manila, each with a list of toys amounting to over 60,000 pesos.

JAPAN TO SEND SAVANTS TO MEDICAL MEET IN P.I.

Domei

MANILA, December 15.—With a view to facilitating the development of the medical science in Greater East Asia through the interchange of knowledge among all Asiatic peoples, the Republic of the Philippines has decided to hold a Medical Conference of Greater East Asiatic Nations here at the meeting hall of the Education and Public Welfare Ministry for three days beginning December 20.

Japanese institutions as Tokyo and Osaka Imperial Universities are expected to send one professor each to the conference.

President Jose P. Laurel of the Philippines has been elected as patron of the Conference, while Antonio Sison, President of the National Hospital of the Philippines, has been recommended for presidency.

Ex-Thai Councilor Promoted

Domei

BANGKOK, December 15.—The recent appointment of Thavi Tawethikul, former Councilor of the Thai Embassy at Tokyo, as Director of the Political Affairs Bureau of the Thai Ministry of Foreign Affairs and concurrently as Director of the Foreign Trade Bureau of the Commerce Ministry, was announced yesterday over the radio by the Thai Government.

PHOTOS TO EXPOSE JEWISH INTRIGUES

Mitsukoshi Store to Hold Exhibit Dec. 21-31

To bare in all its naked ugliness the insidious ideological trickery of Jewish manipulated American motion pictures, the International Political Economy Association will hold an exhibition, "Thought War and the Machinations of American Motion Pictures," from December 21 to 31 at the Mitsukoshi Department Store in Shinjuku.

Among the 400 photographs and charts to be exhibited will be those of the motion pictures. "Morocco," "All Quiet on The Western Front," and those made by Charley Chaplin, the comedian, all of which served to bring about a decline in the morale of the people.

The exhibit will point out how these motion pictures which were produced by the United States and Britain, behind whom lay the evil hand of the Jews, were part of a vast plot to undermine the morale of the people. After the exhibit is closed, it will be shown throughout the country.

THAI NEWSMEN STRESS FAITH IN FINAL VICTORY

Return to Bangkok After Tokyo Visit; Seen Impressed By Japan

Domei

BANGKOK, December 14.—The extremely friendly and family-like atmosphere which reigned at the General Assembly of Greater East Asiatic Newspapers in Tokyo left the deepest impression in the minds of the visiting scribes, declared Satyit Semanil, Editor of the Tai Mai Daily News and Somphan Khauthachawana, Editor of the Sirkrung Thairasdre and Skulthai, who returned here this afternoon.

They declared that the General Assembly of Greater East Asiatic Newspapers achieved brilliant results in consolidating the united front of East Asiatic newspapermen to combat enemy propaganda being directed toward East Asia.

Their recent visit which enabled them to make a first-hand observation of Japan's war industries and daily life of the people, reassured them that East Asia, with Japan at its helm, is certain to achieve final victory in the present war.

WARNING GIVEN BRITISH PUBLIC OF REICH MIGHT

Economist Stresses Germany of Today Stands Firm Militarily and Politically

ENEMIES ARE PESSIMISTIC

Daily Express Military Commentator Writes Outlook for Germans Very Bright

Domei

STOCKHOLM, December 14.—The Germany of today is absolutely different from the Germany of 1918. All recent developments create a "plus" for the Germans placing her in an impregnable position, stated an article appearing in a recent issue of the English periodical the Economist.

It issued a pertinent warning to the people stating that the German people were cooperating wholeheartedly with the administration. It went on to stress that in November of 1918 Germany was a ruined nation, but the Germany of 1943 is standing on a firm foundation, both militarily and politically.

The German people were completely disappointed in democracy and a totalitarian state was established in answer to their needs. Nothing can break the present structure. All social life in the nation is completely organized under the leadership of the National Socialist administration, and the authorities are exerting the utmost toward strengthening the united front.

The article went on to say that Germany is solidly defended and the government is unshakable. This situation has been greatly boosted by the strengthened anti-air-raid plans and the success on the Italian front. On top of this the morale of the people has been enhanced by this year's bumper crop.

Furthermore the internal situation has been bolstered by the recent war developments. The German counter-offensive on the Eastern Front, the checking of the anti-Axis offensive in Italy and the restoration of political peace in the Balkans all combine to make Germany invincible.

Enemy Commentator Pessimistic

Domei

STOCKHOLM, December 14.—Discontent over the series of setbacks suffered by the anti-Axis nations and recognition of Germany's growing strength have given rise to a wave of utter pessimism in the anti-Axis camp. Recently a detailed article comparing the first World War with the present war was written by Morley Richards, commentator on military affairs for the Daily Express which pointed out that the picture today is far brighter for the Germans than during the last World War, a report from London revealed.

The article read as follows:

"In personnel and material, Britain faces an acute shortage, rendering her unable to maintain her troops spread out over East Asia and Europe.

"During the first World War, the

(Continued on Page 2)

REICH IS READY TO CRUSH FOES IN THE BALKANS

Enemies Intensify Nerve War—Any Rash Attempt To Land Doomed To Failure

GERMAN POSITION STRONG

British-Supported Jugoslav Bandits Rendered Impotent Since Moscow Confab

Domei

LISBON, December 14.—The anti-Axis propaganda organs have now begun to throw all their power into a nerve war against the Balkans. All facts, however, indicate that the German setup is solid and that the German forces are in complete readiness for any rash enemy attempt to land.

United States Secretary of State Cordell Hull on Saturday night issued a special declaration in which he threatened Hungary, Rumania, and Bulgaria, and, at the same time the anti-Axis air forces subjected Sofia, the Bulgarian capital, to two blind bombing raids.

It is believed that the anti-Axis forces intend to use methods similar to those they used against the Italians under the Badoglio regime in preparation for landing operations. According to reports from Sofia, Bulgaria has effected a huge mobilization of her forces and it is said that Bulgarian anti-aircraft batteries fought all day without German aid in the December 9 anti-Axis raid.

Prime Minister Dobry Bojilov is also reported to have stressed that the recent aim of the Bulgarian Government lay in the protection of the people's just rights and in the maintenance of independence. At the same time, it is said, he declared emphatically that 99 per cent of the Bulgarians were supporting the Government's policies.

Two Factions Operating

In Jugoslavia, two bandit factions have been operating since some time back working frantically to create political and military disorder against the movement for a new order in the Balkans. Through frequent clean-up operations of the German forces, however, it is beyond doubt that the Communist bandits under General Josef "Tito" Brozovich, said to number some 20,000, have been cut down considerably.

The bandits led by General Droja Mikhailovitch, former War Minister, who were formerly aided by Britain, lost that support when Britain gave in to the Soviet demands at the Moscow conference. Since that time the refugee Jugoslavian Government in Cairo is also said to have ordered the dissolution of the band after being given strict orders by the British Government to do so. In this manner, this bandit band has also been rendered impotent, it is believed.

About the time the Teheran conference ended, Brozovich pledged the establishment of a Committee for Jugoslavian Liberation of the Communist regime, for which rea-

(Continued on Page 2)

Today's Press Comments

Thursday, December 16, 1943

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Translations of other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Nippon Times.)

Administrative Adjustments

NIPPON SANGYO—Among the measures for placing the administrative system of the nation on a decisive war basis, including simplification of administrative routine and delegation of powers to the provincial governments, the Government has decided, as the initial measure, to fix the number of items of administrative routine to be abolished or suspended and the powers to be delegated. All measures, however, are to be subordinated to the supremely vital task of producing arms, especially aircraft.

Adjustments in the peripheral administrative structures attending the establishment of the Munitions, Transport and Communications, and Agriculture and Commerce Ministries can be satisfactorily achieved only after powers have been delegated to the provincial governments and simplification effected in administrative procedures.

The important point about these undertakings is that the overlappings due to excessive centralization hitherto liable to be seen can be avoided by the delegation of powers to the provincial governments and simplification will reduce the working at cross-purposes which have sometimes been observed between the central and provincial administrative bodies.

It is necessary for administrative office work in wartime to be simple in form and direct. The simplification of office work and the transfer of rights to the provincial bodies carry out this mission. How this will be conducted depends on who will handle it. Everyone in the provincial offices, from the top to the bottom, must fully understand the principles of the move and at the same time the producers must cooperate with the provincial officials.

In short, production administration in wartime must be fast, so a second and third transfer of powers must be carried out and a fighting setup for administration must be built up swiftly with official and civilian cooperation.

Carriers Held Ineffective Against Japan by Seversky

Noted American Aircraft Designer Asserts Ship-Based Planes No Match for Land-Based Craft; Hits Plan Building Large Carriers

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Nippon Times)

BUENOS AIRES, December 13.—Major Alexander P. de Seversky, noted American aircraft designer, hits the American construction of super large aircraft carriers as absolutely useless and points out that land-based planes will always be superior to those ship-based in an article contributed to the local paper, La Prensa.

In the article, Seversky declares emphatically that thousands of aircraft carriers would be required to smash Japan and that no nation in the world is capable of carrying out such a plan.

Seversky's article in substance is as follows:

"American Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox recently ordered the construction of the world's biggest aircraft carriers. When these carriers are put into service they will serve as sea bases from which will operate bi-motored bombers having a greater range than the present ship-based planes and having greater attack power. The decision to build these super-large aircraft carriers was reached as a result of taking into consideration the popular idea that the attack power of the ship based planes which can take off from today's aircraft carriers is not enough to cope with the enemy's coastal defenses and base aircraft strength.

Greater Range

"It is notable that simultaneously with this announcement, the Army announced the construction of a land-based bomber twice as large as the Flying Fortress. When this new bomber is put into service, it is certain that the attack power of land-based aircraft will take a further increase. Even taking into consideration a great increase in the carrying capacity of the new aircraft carriers, the range of land-based planes will be greater. In other words, the American Army and Navy have been working hard to solve the problem, but there is no solution.

"No matter how big the aircraft carriers are built, their planes will be no match for land-based planes, and there will be no change in the fact that the aircraft carrier is the weakest sort of warship. Even a heavily-armored battleship cannot withstand a concentrated air attack. It is a dream to think that an aircraft carrier will be able to fight against aircraft on equal terms. After the Coral Sea and Midway battles, that is, shortly after the American Navy lost the Lexington, the writer discussed matters with naval officers who had seen action in those battles. They all concluded that the reason why the huge losses occured among the carriers was because they were so large.

"They pointed out that the carriers made a good target because they were too big and because their tonnage was so great. They said that it was a dangerous practice to carry too many planes and personnel in a weak, highly dangerous aircraft carrier. It was like putting all your eggs in one basket, they declared. From this lesson, the American Navy decided that the small carriers were the best and ordered the construction of a string of carriers of medium tonnage.

"But from experience since that time it has been found that the small aircraft carriers are as weak as the large ones. Profiting from this failure, the American Navy changed its policy once again and started out in the construction of aircraft carriers of hitherto unseen bigness. No matter from what angle the question is viewed, the aircraft carrier remains merely a transportation organ of airplanes. It is impotent in attacks against enemy land-based air forces. It will require two years to build these carriers. With the manpower and materials required to build them several hundred new-type bombers can be produced. And it should be noted that these planes will have five times the bombing power of the medium-sized bomber which will probably be carried by the new ships.

"Medium-sized bombers will probably be able to take off from the super-big carriers. But the expenses required to build the carriers and their planes will reach a terrific figure. In other words, if these expenses are used to build land-based planes, we will be able to have ten times the bombing power. The new land bombers are already being built so squadrons of such bombers will be put into service before the new super-big carriers. In view of the experience of the bombings of Germany, it is clear that several thousand carriers are necessary to smash a huge industrial nation like Japan. It is absolutely impossible for any country to carry out such a plan."

HIGHER RICE PRICE IS SET TO BENEFIT P.I. FARMERS

Will Also Encourage People Of Luzon Province to Engage In Agriculture

Domei

MANILA, December 14.—The food administration today announced that the price of palay (unhusked rice) in central Luzon Province has been raised to eight pesos per cavan, (2.13 bushels) beginning December 1 this year.

The announcement said: "In fixing the new price of palay, the Government was guided not only by what it cost the farmer to produce the palay, but also to allow him adequate compensation for his labor.

"The Government looks further ahead and hopes that by making farming a renumerative occupation, more people will engage in producing food for the nation."

The new price order is expected to benefit some 4,000,000 Filipino rice-farmers, the majority of whom are in central Luzon Province.

It is also expected that the increased price of palay will give further incentive to farmers to cultivate wider areas in order to produce more, thus facilitating an early realization of the food self-sufficiency drive launched by the present administration.

Anti-Axis Ship Losses

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 14.—The sinking of 585 anti-Axis vessels by Axis submarines in the first year of the war and 101 in the second year was admitted today by Admiral Joseph E. King, Commander-in-Chief of the U.S. Fleet and Chief of Naval Operations, according to Washington reports.

Thailand Enforces Gold Embargo Law; To Punish Offenders

Domei

BANGKOK, December 15.—In view of the extraordinary rise on the gold market and its enormous effects, the Thai Government today issued a Royal Ordinance prohibiting the export of gold. The law was immediately put into effect today. The gold embargo ordinance reads: "Regardless of shape or whether it be alloyed or for ornamental use, the export of gold is hereafter prohibited. However, those with permission from the Finance Ministry will be exempt. Violators of the above order will be subjected up to 25 years' punishment or fined up to 20,000 bahts, or both. The gold in question will be confiscated."

BILL ON-BOND FLOTATION PRESENTED P.I. ASSEMBLY

Domei

MANILA, December 15.—Pio Duran, Chairman of the Revenue Committee of the National Assembly, yesterday submitted to the session of the National Assembly a bill relative to the flotation of government bonds.

The bill immediately was transferred to the Revenue Committee, which has started its examination.

The present bill proposes the flotation of bonds totaling 60,000,000 pesos as a part of the national revenue in extraordinary accounts totaling 62,000,000 pesos in the 1944 budget plan.

According to the bill the proposed bonds will be redeemable within 30 years, bearing a four per cent interest rate per annum.

SNAGS IN DRIVE ON BURMA TOLD BY AUCHINLECK

Floods, Famine, Epidemics and Congested Traffic Delay Mountbatten Offensive

ADMITS THEM IN SPEECH

Japanese Unit Attacks Enemy Positions in Ramu Valley In New Guinea

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Nippon Times)

LISBON, December 14.—Various snags in the long-vaunted Burma counter offensive of the enemy were pointed out by General Claude John Eyre Auchinleck, Commander-in-Chief of the British Army in India, last night in a broadcast speech on the Burma frontier situation.

Admitting the superiority of the Japanese Navy in Bengal Bay, he said: "The Mountbatten offensive is being delayed because there are various difficulties to be overcome in making the necessary preparations for it. The campaign is being held up by such factors as floods, famine, epidemics and congestion at wharves and on railways. The existing harbor and railway facilities are hardly of the sort that can meet the tremendous war needs.

"In regard to manpower, the Sepoys who had been trained primarily for mobile desert warfare are now being trained anew and re-equipped for jungle warfare, an entirely different matter. India, moreover, must not only supply the Anglo-American allied forces under Lord Louis Mountbatten with the materials they need but also supply the Indian Army in the Mediterranean.

"In spite of these impediments, however, we shall begin our offensive upon Burma as soon as the opportunity arrives."

Enemy Positions Attacked

Domei

LISBON, December 15.—A Japanese Armed Unit attacked the anti-Axis positions in Ramu Valley, New Guinea, three times and were engaged in terrific fighting with the Australians, according to a war communique issued today by the anti-Axis Command for the Southwestern Pacific, it was reported in a dispatch from Melbourne.

Enemy Authorities Shocked

Domei

LISBON, December 14.—The large-scale Japanese air attack on Calcutta in broad daylight appears to have produced a severe shock among the anti-Axis authorities stationed in India.

A report received here from Calcutta says that Brigadier-General Howard Davidson, Commander-in-Chief of the 10th Air Squadron in India and China, has declared:

"The Japanese had never bombed Calcutta in broad daylight before but it has now been ascertained that the Japanese can air-raid Calcutta during the day. Probably the Japanese sent their crack airmen on that expedition, the unit perhaps being mixed with naval airmen from a land base. Fighters that were superior to anything they had yet sent escorted the bombers."

Raid Frustrated

Domei

HANKOW, December 15.—A formation of seven North American B-25's came attacking Wuchang twice on the night of December 13 but on both occasions they were repulsed by the anti-aircraft battery fire from the ground. They fled in disorder after blindly dropping incendiary bombs. No damage was sustained on our side.

Shipyard Given to Canton

Domei

CANTON, December 15.—In accordance with its decision to transfer to the Southern Regions its employes and its business equipment in Canton, the Taiwan Development Company handed over its Honan Shipyard to the Board of Construction of the Canton Government today. The Company, however, will retain under its management the water supply works in Canton, which has been entrusted to the Company by the Government authorities.

Balkan Mop-Up Starts

Domei

BERLIN, December 14.—With the increase of crack German forces in the Balkan area, a large-scale mopping-up operation was launched against Communist remnants, it was announced today by German military authorities.

PLIGHT OF U.S. TOLD BY CHIANG REPORTER

Battle of Congress and Roosevelt Over Anti-Inflation Measure Becoming Serious

(Special to the Nippon Times)

LISBON, December 10.—The famous dictum "Food is people's prime consideration" of the Chinese sage, Mencious, finds reverberation in the United States at present as the chief topic of discussions on the home front is food subsidies and the subject is filling the press and radio, overshadowing other major domestic issue, reports a Chungking correspondent in New York in painting a dismal picture of the American domestic front.

The correspondent's report follows:

The question occupies American minds because out of the 90 billion dollars of consumers' yearly living expenses, food occupies 27 billion, according to a government spokesman in Washington. Cancellation of food subsidies, which the majority of Congress seems to favor would mean an increased living cost of 530 per cent or an additional $1,800,000,000 in civilian expenses on food.

But food subsidies, which the political commentator, Walter Lippmann, terms "the most critical subject of our home front" is only seeking higher agricultural prices instead of subsidies, predicted approval.

The Senate Committee is studying the bill approved by the House which bans subsidies after December 31 and a battle is being waged by the administration in support of subsidies in an effort to save the program. Hence James Byrnes' last minute broadcast appeal to the nation in which he warned that the "killing of subsidies will hurt everybody," but according to the New York Post, despite Byrnes' warning, Congressional sentiment which is overwhelmingly against the New Deal, did not change today and refused to compromise.

While the fate of the subsidy program is hanging in the balance, President Roosevelt's second anti-inflation measures—the little steel formula—is under heavy labor attacks. The formula derives its name from an agreement with little steel mills in which it is provided that wages could rise no more than 15 per cent over the January 1, 1941, levels.

Under Roosevelt's anti-inflation program, wages have been theoretically stabilized at 15 per cent for 16 months, principally represented by farm labor and industrial blocs.

Food subsidies briefly operate as follows: Chiefly through the administration, some 25 subsidy programs affecting 40 different agricultural productions with payments made to the food producers (canners and preservers) have been drawn up to prevent higher wartime production costs being passed on to consumers.

In other words the administration's crop subsidy plan is devised to obtain utmost production by protecting farmers against possible losses due to price control which aims to hold down food costs for consumers. Such subsidies cost about $1,250,000,000.

Every year one naturally finds supporters and opponents. Supporters claim that subsidies make it possible for the government to maintain fair prices to producer and consumer alike through paying the difference but despite the administration's plea for continuance of subsidies, the House of Representatives passed the Subsidy Repeal Act by a top-heavy majority, after which the farm bloc leaders, one phase uglier than the other issue at stake—inflation—which U.S. War Mobilization Director James Byrnes, terms "the home front crisis."

Particularly in relation to price and wage control, the administration derives power from Congress vested under the Stabilization Act which expires middle of next year. Enacted in January last year, first as the Price Measure Act, then later strengthened and expanded to tighten regulation prices to bring wages and salaries under Federal control.

This Credit Commodity Corporation was created to handle food subsidies and the Office of Price Administration was organized to control prices, rationing and the "little steel" formula drawn up to regulate wages.

But in the fight against inflation the administration is beset by a rebellious Congress which, according to the Wall Street Journal, "threatens control over prices and wages" by modifying the Stabilization Act upon its expiry. In any case it looks as though the inflationists are supported by powerful pressure groups, formula being the administration's chief weapon to control wages but this began to weaken when living costs rose 6.2 per cent since May, 1942.

Under terrific pressure from labor, particularly from John Lewis of the United Mine Workers, which has already declared four strikes when the demand for increased wages to meet the rising cost of living was not met, the formula received a further nasty jolt.

Already other groups of workers are demanding wage increases branding the formula as "completely outmoded, unfair and unrealistic." The administration's efforts to combat inflation through the tax system is also meeting reversal. Despite U.S. Secretary of the Treasury, Henry Morgenthau's request for $10,500,000,000 tax increase to carry on the war, Chairman Marriner Eccles of the Federal Reserve Board warned that "nothing less than $13,800,000,000 in new taxes would stave off inflation."

The House cut down this figure to a little over $2,000,000,000 and, according to latest reports, there is little possibility of the Senate increasing the House figure. Offering an explanation for the administration's steadily losing fight with Congress, the conservative Wall Street Journal stated that, "Congress' quarrel with the stabilization program is largely political. The administration can no longer command the majority in the House or Senate on controversial issues."

It seems that herein lies the crux of the problem. But how is all this going to end? Venturing a guess, the liberal weekly, the New Republic said: "The cost of living committee named by President Roosevelt will bring in recommendations revising the little steel formula. Congress will turn the new wage formula into a compromise food subsidy bill, setting the amount which the government can pay."

There might still be a chance of restraining inflation. There is one bright picture on the United States anti-inflation front and that is increased savings. Officially, since Pearl Harbor, Americans have paid off four billion dollars in debts and 20 billion in government bonds above what they held on December 7, 1941, plus vast accumulations in reserves for social security pensions, insurance and bank saving deposits.

The United States' anti-inflation battle is of considerably concern to her allies because, as Byrnes pointed out, "there is little chance of a stable, peaceful and prosperous world unless after this war, we can have a stable, peaceful and prosperous America."

But "the prospect of a stable, peaceful and prosperous America is far from bright simply because the American people apparently do not realize the supreme importance of holding down inflation."

Warning Given British Public Of Reich Might

(Continued From Page 1)

workers and their leaders in the war industries of Germany were not fully convinced of their war aims, and the people were facing starvation. Today, however, over two-thirds of Germany's armed forces are concentrated on the Eastern front and are as strong as ever. On the other hand, today there are over ten million capable workers employed in the war industries capable of meeting all the demands of the soldiers on the front. The people of Germany are receiving ample nourishment and in spite of over four and a half years of continuous fighting, their morale is showing no signs of decline.

"Comparing the anti-Axis shipping losses of the first World War with the present, we find that during the former shipping losses totaled 11,153,000 tons, but in the current war the total shipping losses already exceed 18,000,000 tons," the article concluded.

Grim Eye-Witness Account Given Of Dastardly Action by Enemy

Not Content With Bombing a Hospital Ship, Thereby Breaking International Law, Foe Planes Machine-gun Lifeboats Containing Wounded

The sinking of the hospital ship, Buenos Aires Maru, in southern waters in a dastardly attack by American planes, which horrified the entire world when it was made known for the first time, is described by a certain officer who was on the ship and who, along with the greater part of those aboard consisting mostly of wounded officers and men on the way from the south Pacific front, had a miraculous escape from death, thanks to the admirable direction of the ship's Captain and Surgeon Lieutenant-Commander Shinohara.

The officer's harrowing account of the deliberate American attack on the hospital ship, an act so inhuman that even debased characters would think twice before committing it, as published by the Yomiuri-Hochi, follows:

Prepare for Worst

"The Buenos Aires Maru," bearing wounded and sick officers and men from the South Pacific front and a number of war prisoners taken on board at a certain base, was speeding to X X. It was 8:10 a.m. on November 27.

There was a shout of "Air Raid!" I rushed to the deck. I remembered that the Buenos Aires Maru, a hospital ship, had previously been illegally attacked by the enemy. I also remembered that the frenzied enemy would only be running true to form in attacking a hospital ship in full knowledge of the character of the vessel. I prepared for the worst.

A heavy sea was running, but the sky was clear and visibility good.

It was impossible to assume that the enemy airmen could not see the Red Cross marked on the sides of the ship, on the funnel, and on the bridge. Yet they attacked.

Foe Approach From Stern

There were two of the enemy planes, Consolidated B-24's. If I am not mistaken, they were at an altitude of 1,000 meters. The sun was behind them and from the direction of the stern they maneuvered with the idea of attacking our ship. The next instant they dropped their bombs after which they escaped into the clouds.

One bomb landed in the fourth and fifth holds on the port side and went through the bottom of the ship. There was the sound of a terrific explosion. The next moment the ship began to leak. It proved a fatal wound.

About 40 minutes passed. Then there was no more of the Buenos Aires Maru.

As soon as the ship was attacked, all steps necessary to protect it were taken, but the ship was unarmed. There was not a single anti-aircraft machine gun on it. It was patently for all eyes to see, a perfectly defenseless and helpless hospital ship.

We clenched our fists. A feeling too deep for words welled up in our hearts.

Captain, Crew Are Calm

The vessel shipped more and more water every minute. Like gods were the Captain, the crew members, and Surgeon Lieutenant-Commander Shinohara as they set themselves calmly to take steps for the relief of the patients on the deck of the ship whose huge hull was already slowly listing.

The moment the ship was attacked, life-boats and other emergency craft were lowered. The ship had 23 life-boats in all. Eighteen of them were lowered. The others were damaged. In addition rafts were prepared.

"Leave the ship, all members," came the order. The patients were the first to leave.

The medical staff, trained nurses, prisoners, and others followed. Then the surviving crew members came. The captain was the last man to leave.

All Survivors Leave

All were now in the life-boats or rafts. The Buenos Aires Maru was still visible. In tears they paid a silent tribute to the gallant vessel just as she was about to vanish into the deep waters of the South Pacific.

In this way practically all those on board the Buenos Aires Maru were saved. The patients in the fourth hold whose condition was so serious that they could not walk, those who were crushed to death under the falling beams dislodged by the impact of the explosion, and those injured by the vacuum caused by the explosion of the bombs, and crew members, numbering in all about 30, went down with the ship. Our hearts bled for them.

We, who had been saved, were adrift in our life-boats and rafts in the southern seas for a number of days from the 27th.

Life-boats Machine-gunned

During this interval we were observed by enemy patrol planes several times. Each time we fashioned a red cross with cloth and showed it to the enemy. Although most of the enemy planes flew low and left at the sight of the red cross, I well remember that enemy planes, on December 1 descended to an altitude of 100 meters and fired machine-guns at the life-boats filled with patients. It was heartless and outrageous. We were fired with the same revengeful spirit that possessed our comrades on Guadalcanal Island who made a vow to fly at the throats of the American brutes and devour them when they learned that their comrades, sick and with temperatures of more than 40 degrees, had been laid out on Guadalcanal airfield and rollers passed over them while some had been thrown into the Matasco River after they had been tied with wires.

Americans Ill-treat Dying

There is a phrase about whipping the dead. The American demons are capable of infinitely more horrible sins. Such are the American troops against which we are pitted. We wished we had wings. Then we would have given chase to the enemy planes and after overtaking them fly at the throats of the murderers. In consequence of the incident we suffered three casualties, two killed and the other wounded, among the patients who had been saved.

At 1:30 p.m. on December 2 we were rescued by Japanese transports. The next day, we were transferred to the Navy seaplanes, destroyers and landing barges which had arrived on the spot and were finally able to return safely to the base.

BRITISH TURN DOWN FOOD OFFER TO INDIA

'No Shipping Space Available' Is Reply to Canadian Proposal to Send Wheat

Special to the Nippon Times

GENEVA, December 14.—"No shipping space available", was the British answer to the Canadian offer of sending 100,000 tons of wheat to the millions starving in India, writes the Washington correspondent of the periodical PM.

Nearly two and one half million tons of shipping space, however, was being used for the unnecessary importation of bauxite from South America, he said.

The correspondent pointed out that Donald Nelson, Chairman of the Board of War Production, in April last told the senate committee that up to August or September, 1943 the bauxite production in Arkansas would have increased sufficiently as to render imports from South America unnecesary. Nelson added that the shipping was being urgently needed by the USA.

It was a not widely known fact, the correspondent continued, that the War Production Board, instead of setting shipping space free for other purposes was sharply reducing the bauxite production. This was a highly dramatic example for the wrong use and waste of shipping space at a time when the British government stated that it had no shipping bottom free for the transport of urgently needed foodstuffs to India.

Reich Is Ready To Crush Foes In the Balkans

(Continued From Page 1)

son the Soviet Government immediately began to show friendliness. According to information from Moscow, it is said that the Soviet Commissariat of Foreign Affairs has decided today to send a military mission to the Communist regime.

Rights Demanded

The Committee for Jugoslavian Liberation is said to have held its first meeting on December 9, when it passed a resolution to demand the right to be given a seat in the anti-Axis Commission of Advisors on European Problems and the Mediterranean Commission. It is also said that the Committee further asked that America apply the lend-lease act to it also in order to strengthen its fighting power. From Washington it is reported that Hull stated that the American Government intended to aid the Committee.

From Cairo, it is reported that the American and British forces are hoping that the Red Army would move to the Mediterranean and take part in joint operations. As a prerequisite to the Red Army moving to the Mediterranean, they are working feverishly to inveigle Turkey into their camp. Facts, however, indicate that the German Government's control of the Balkans has been made still more firm of late and that work on the new order in the Balkans is progressing solidly. The Germans are firmly established militarily also. The rebel Italians on the Adriatic coast have been disarmed and the bandits have been eradicated through frequent clean-up operations. All strategic points are said to be in German hands.

Particularly, the recent successful Aegean operations have enabled the Germans to build a solid setup from which to meet any anti-Axis attempt to invade the Balkans. The German High Command also announced on Monday that a huge German Unit had been sent to reinforce the Balkan setup.

Paintings to Be Exhibited at Mitsukoshi Will Introduce Spirit of Japan to Asia

Paintings by Japanese masters relating to Japanese mythology and legends will be exhibited at the Mitsukoshi Department Store in Nihombashi for four days from December 16.

The exhibition which will be called the Greater East Asia Mythological and Legendary Art Exhibition will be under the joint auspices of the Koasohonbu (Asia-Development Headquarters) of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association and the Greater East Asia Art Academy.

When the exhibition is over, the pictures will be taken to the countries in Greater East Asia where they will be displayed.

The exhibits, which have been loaned by their owners throughout the country, represent the best in pictures dealing with the origin of the Japanese Empire.

The idea of the exhibition suggested itself to the sponsors of the undertaking after it had been realized that one of the most effective ways of making the people of Greater East Asia understand the spirit of Hakko Ichiu, which is the guiding principle of Japan and the meaning of the founding of the Japanese Empire would be through paintings.

The pictures that will shortly be playing a role in getting the nations and races of Greater East Asia understand the spirit of Japan include "Founding and Establishment of the Japanese Empire," "Heaven's Sun," by Taikan Yokoyama, "The Land of Rich Rice Harvests," by Gakuryo Nakamura, and "Eternal Snow from the Age of Gods" by Tessai Tomita. The paintings will number 100. Five of the pictures are of China, Thailand, India, and Bali Island.

ASIA'S YOUNG BUDDHISTS WILL HAVE HEADQUARTERS

Exhibition of Combined Strength Is Purpose of Scheme Considered

The plan for the organization of Buddhist adherents within Greater East Asia to permit a full exhibition of their combined strength in the War of Greater East Asia is taking shape rapidly.

It has been arranged for the General Headquarters of Greater East Asiatic Buddhist Young People's Association, which was called for by a resolution passed by the Grand Meeting in the Greater East Asia Hall to be held on December 19 at 3 p.m.

The chief function of the General Headquarters is to keep together the organizations of followers of Buddhism over Greater East Asia.

At the inaugural meeting of the General Headquarters an important statement will be made by Seijun Ando, chif director of the Buddhist Young People's Federation which is in charge of preparations for the establishment of the General Headquarters. Another feature of the meeting will be a declaration which will be adopted by those present after deliberations of the regulations governing the General Headquarters.

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2. "The Scene of Caucasus"
Part II
1. "Fandangirio"
2. "Lotus Flower"
3. "Harvest Time"
4. "Scarecrow"
5. 'Swan"
Part III
1. "Harvest Moon" (Music by Kazuaki Kaitani)
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KAYA URGES NATION TO BETTER SAVINGS

U.S. Most Likely Country to Succumb to Inflation, Says Finance Minister

Finance Minister Okinori Kaya reached Kyoto at 8:31 a.m. on Wednesday. He is touring Kyoto, Osaka and Wakayama in order to speak on increased savings. At Kyoto he declared that the savings record during the first half of this year was very satisfactory. During the course of his speech he also pointed out that among the nations at war America was the country in the greatest danger of succumbing to inflation.

"The savings in the first half year of this fiscal year was very satisfactory throughout the nation," he said. "A great rise was seen when compared with last year. Just as there is no limit in the strengthening of our military power, there is no limit to savings. The goal for next year is higher still. No new system will be used in order to attain this goal—we expect to make it by using the present system more effectively.

"As a measure to absorb surplus purchasing power we will direct further efforts to systemize the function of the National Savings Guild which should enable it to obtain a greater percentage of the total savings.

"Among the nations in the war, America has the greatest chance of being swallowed up in inflation. But even that country is directing efforts toward increasing savings. The one hundred million people of this nation must win in the savings war as well as in the production war. Men, materials, and money must be welded into a united whole to smash the enemy counter-offensive and increase production."

Fuehrer's Headquarters

December 14

In the area of Krivol Rog and Cherkassy the enemy yesterday increased their pressure. Embittered fighting took place and is still going on in the course of which the Soviets, though suffering heavy casualties, gained ground in several places. The town of Cherkassy, whose garrison the enemy for many weeks had vainly attempted to encircle, was systematically evacuated by our troops last night.

In the area northeast of Zhitomir the German troops mopped up the western banks of the Teterev and dispersed the enemy detachments.

Between December 6th and 13th the enemy lost in this area 4,400 prisoners, and roughly 11,000 dead. Moreover 927 guns, 254 tanks and a large number of light and heavy infantry arms were captured. The first Thuringian tank division under the command of Lt.-General Krueger and the 68th Brandenburg infantry division, commanded by Colonel Scheuerpflug, particularly distinguished themselves in the course of this fighting.

South of Nevel the Soviets attacked with strong forces after heavy artillery preparation. They were repulsed however, and several local dents were sealed off, while others were ironed out in counter-thrusts. Numerous enemy tanks were also destroyed.

On the southern Italian front the day was quiet apart from local fighting on the Adriatic coast.

Enemy bomber formation in the noon hours of yesterday entered northwestern Germany under the cover of fog and dense clouds. Numerous explosive and incendiary bombs caused damage to residential quarters of various places. Altogether 11 enemy aircraft were shot down. Last night enemy nuisance planes dropped bombs on the Rheno-Westphalian industrial district.

Yamada Made Peer

Dr. Saburo Yamada was on Wednesday appointed member of the House of Peers on Imperial nomination filling the vacancy recently created by the resignation of Dr. Kiheiji Onozuka. Dr. Yamada is a member of the Imperial Academy and was formerly President of Keijo Imperial University.

Gallantry of Naval Fliers In Gilbert Battle Is Told

Graphic Account Given by Scribe How Our Torpedo Planes Sank or Damaged 4 Enemy Carriers and a Battleship in Daring Attack

By MINORU MATSUSHIMA
Of the Navy Press Corps

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC.—One by one through a raging typhoon, the torpedo-planes of the Imperial Navy took off. Roaring away with deadly torpedoes clutched tightly to their bellies these planes were going into the First Aerial Battle off the Gilbert Islands. Before the battle was to be over and the last battle-scarred plane was to return these shining battle results were to be scored: one medium-sized aircraft carrier and one destroyer instantaneously sunk, two large-sized aircraft carriers and one medium-sized aircraft carrier severely damaged, and one battleship or cruiser and a transport severely damaged and set ablaze.

To score these results, however, the Unit Commander and many other heroic airmen sent themselves hurtling into the enemy in deliberate self-crashes, killing themselves in dealing death and destruction to an untold number of the enemy.

Still asking for more even after the series of staggering defeats suffered off Bougainville Island and boasting of a three directional general counter-offensive, the enemy turned his spearhead toward the inner South Seas and at dawn on November 19, mass-raided Nauru, Tarawa and Makin with a total of about a hundred and forty or fifty ship-based bombers and Grumman fighters. The enemy had started a huge counter-offensive, summoning up all his courage for one big push. The Japanese planes roared up and met the enemy planes and after furious air fighting over Nauru repulsed them.

Enemy Force Sighted

Then came a report from a scout plane, that an enemy task force had appeared. The airmen of the attack units stood by, straining at the leash, waiting for the order to take off. Since morning the vicinity had been visited by a drizzling rain blown by a raging 13-meter wind. About the time it grew light toward the east, it was raining off and on.

Reports kept coming in from the nearest base of enemy raids. On the lookout tower were raincoat-clad lookouts with binoculars riveted to their eyes and standing soaking wet. Up in the second story of headquarters were gathered Commander K and his staff, and Commander Y and the officers of the attack units. Heads bent together under the leaking roof they were applying their compasses to the map and talking it over.

After a while formations of planes took off one after another, each with a separate mission; to reconnoiter, scout, follow, and torpedo the enemy. They took off impressively. This reporter will never forget that scene when the silent, gentle fighting man, Unit Commander Lieutenant Miyamae, after giving his men their final instructions, looked over all of them and said grimly, "Continue attack even when only one plane is left!"

Sending off the airmen, Commander Y told them, "Go, and do your utmost." Commander K said simply, "I pray for your success." The attack units roared off through the raging storm, each plane manned by young airmen eager for the kill and each plane clutching a deadly torpedo to its belly. Those staying behind saw off the fighting airmen by waving their caps and towels.

X hours later, a scout plane which had taken off sometime before the attack units radioed back, "Huge enemy convoy sighted. Speed 15 knots. Moving northeast." Next came a report from a contact plane saying that it was continuing to follow the enemy. The picture of the contact plane plunging through the pitch black night keeping within sight of the enemy and waiting for the torpedo units to show up made those back at the base anxious and restless.

Raging Typhoon

That night, through unprecedentedly bad weather, through a raging typhoon the torpedo planes hurtled into the midst of the huge enemy unit.

It was during this attack that First Class Flight Petty Officer Y. just as he had released his torpedo and was swerving away and up, saw someone's torpedo bury itself into a medium-sized aircraft carrier and send it instantly to the bottom.

Among the airmen who now began to come back were observers who said that they had seen comrade planes self-blast themselves against enemy transports. In the bloodshot eyes of the airmen, who had had no sleep in two days, there was an inextinguishable fighting spirit.

The night of waiting for battle results passed and November 20 came. The weather was just as bad and raging as the day before. Again the planes lifted their torpedoes to their bellies and took off through the storm.

But perhaps having fled far away, the enemy was not sighted even when the scout planes tore through the furious squall and searched far and wide, to the limit of their range.

On November 21 the storm abated somewhat but the weather was not yet good. Usually there were only one or two squalls a day in this area but on this day there were many. It was dark and it was a gloomy day.

Enemy Bombarding Island

"We'll get'em today!" said the ground crews and torpedo-handlers as they threw away their raincoats and gathered under their planes. Messengers tore across the airfield lawn splashing their way through puddles. One of the wireless men ran back and forth with a telegram box. A huge enemy unit had landed this dawn on Tarawa and Makin in the Gilberts. With about X amphibious tanks at their head and with about X X landing launches the enemy forces had begun a desperate move against the Japanese position by the pier inside the reefs. Reports were coming in that the enemy was bombarding the island from what seemed to be several cruisers and battleships.

"We'll get'em!" Everyone bit his lips in grim determination. Attack Unit Commanders Lieutenant Miyamae, Lieutenant Akiyama and others began to write the distribution of the airmen on the blackboard.

The airmen lined up ready to move into action. After a staff officer outlined the situation in detail the commander told them, "Our comrades in Tarawa are fighting courageously and effectively against an enemy force several times their number. Your duty is to aid them by finding enemy follow-up units and crushing them. Carry out your mission with your lives." At the words, "with your lives," a flicker of resolution was evident in every brow. The commander looked over the now taking-off airmen without moving a muscle in his soft-featured face.

Before his men, the gentle Lieutenant Miyamae was saying, "Let's make our torpedoes hit no matter what happens." Lieutenant Akiyama merely said, "I'll go on the least well conditioned plane." They climbed into their planes in the same manner that they did in daily training flights. It was all the more impressive because they did so. Those taking off and the commander-in-chief and the others waving their caps and sending them off bade farewell to each other with their eyes.

The contact plane, which had left the base nearly an hour in advance of the surprise attack party, with difficulty got through the banks of clouds in a violent squall.

Islands Visible

The Gilbert Islands became visible. In the twilight they looked like a picture in oils. The volume of clouds was from three to five. The weather was exceedingly good for an attack.

The plane put on full speed, and headed in a straight line in the direction indicated by the searching plane.

The next moment the anti-aircraft guns, pom-pom guns, and smaller ship's guns on the enemy vessels were in action.

Undaunted by heavy curtain of fire, our planes dashed. Flying dangerously near to the water, our planes approached the enemy vessels.

Far away southward on the horizon were enemy vessels neatly in a single column. At the head of the column was a destroyer. Behind it was what looked like a battleship. A medium-sized converted aircraft carrier was third. Next was a large aircraft carrier. Immediately behind it was a destroyer, and then a medium-sized converted aircraft carrier. The vessels were speeding at from four to five knots.

A good chance to strike.

Presently fighter planes came rushing to the scene of a decisive battle. It was X X past X o'clock.

From the commanding plane came the order, "Pose for an attack."

Probably the enemy felt the approach of our fighter planes. The funnels of the enemy vessels suddenly emitted black smoke. Grumman planes were seen leaving the enemy aircraft carriers.

Attack Order

"Dash, all members," was the order from the commanding plane.

Our airmen were above life and death. Their only wish was to destroy the enemy.

Grumman planes surrounded the plane occupied by First Lieutenant Miyamae, probably thinking that it was the commanding plane. Keeping the enemy planes away, the Miyamae plane dashed against a large-sized aircraft-carrier.

The plane occupied by First Lieutenant Akiyama also dashed against a medium-sized aircraft carrier which was ahead of the large-sized aircraft carrier. It discharged a torpedo which hit the enemy plane. Then it body-crashed against the bridge of the enemy ship.

A torpedo from another of our planes landed on a battleship, which caught fire.

A destroyer, hit by a torpedo, was seen to break into two.

The other large-sized enemy aircraft carrier received a hit with a torpedo. It developed a list. A wide hole had been opened in the side, from which materials and effectives could be seen coming out.

Scene of Inferno

In the evening sun the waters round the Gilbert Islands presented the scene of an inferno.

After thirty minutes the fighting was over, and there was a return of calm to the waters around the islands.

In this way the First Battle Off the Gilbert Islands ended in a complete victory for our airmen, which established a brilliant record of sinking instantaneously one medium-sized enemy aircraft carrier and one destroyer, damaging two large-sized aircraft carriers and another medium-sized aircraft carrier, and setting afire a battleship or cruiser and a transport.

The members of the surprise attack party began to return to the base from the late night of the 21st till the morning the next day.

The ground crew who greeted them were in tears. They were glad of the very great results which had been achieved by the party. But they were in deep grief over the failure of the commanding officer and others to return, having died heroically in the daring attack on enemy ships.

Presently information was received saying that the men on Tarawa Island were engaged in a fierce struggle with the enemy.

The officers and men at the nearest base to the island resolved to risk everything to rescue their comrades on the island.

Late on the night of the 22nd word was received by the headquarters of the forces to which the officers and men on the island belonged that Imperial words of appreciation had been granted to the forces.

The next day, which was the Harvest Festival the heroes at the base gathered, bowed toward the Japanese mainland, and prayed. The Commander communicated to them that Imperial words of appreciation had been granted to them.

The same night a number of planes belonging to the surprise attack force left with bombs for the enemy and with provisions for the officers and men on Tarawa Island, as they had done for two previous days.

CHUNGKING BLAMED FOR NEWS LEAKAGE

Chiang Angry at U.S., Britain That Regime Responsible for Revealing Cairo Meet

Domei

LISBON, December 14.—Chiang Kai-shek is reported by a Reuter dispatch from Chungking to be highly incensed over the Anglo-American authorities' attitude of attempting to create the impression that the responsibility for the leakage of information on the proceedings of the Cairo Conference before the time set for its publication lies with the Chungking regime.

The mud-slinging among the Powers represented at the Cairo Conference has grown bitterer with time, even Chiang being drawn into the dispute when he defended the Chungking regime against Anglo-American criticisms. Thus, the enemy camp in their propaganda intrigue aimed at Japan has unwittingly betrayed the inherent disunity of a coalition formed for the sake of mere expediency.

Li Ti-chun, Assistant Director of the Chungking Bureau of Information, yesterday issued a statement making a flat denial of the NANA (North American Newspapers' Alliance) dispatch from London said to have been printed in the New York Times.

A Reuter report from Chungking received here says that Chiang has expressed bitter disappointment over the methods of the conference authorities in attempting to give the impression that the responsibility for the premature leakage of information on Cairo lay with the Chungking regime. Thus, he is said to have personally summoned Li and instructed him to make contact with the United States and British Governments and to inquire into the matter so as to discover where the responsibility really lay.

Li Denies Report

A United Press dispatch from Chungking says that Li obtained an account of the NANA report from Spencer Moosa, Associated Press correspondent at Chungking, and today held a press conference, at which he issued a second statement on the affair.

"A NANA dispatch from London published in the New York Times is said to have reported that the Chungking delegation to the Cairo Conference was more or less responsible for the premature leakage of information regarding the conference but on December 13, I issued a flat denial." Li said. "As the NANA report made no mention of other members of the Chinese delegation, I confined myself then to a denial of the allegation in regard to the group about Chiang Kai-shek at Cairo. If I am to cite the NANA dispatch in question, it says that the information leaked out premature because of the 'extraordinary procedure of including newspaper correspondents among the official representation, thereby giving extreme convenience to such correspondents.'

"The dispatch was either intended deliberately to condemn Chungking officials for no reason at all or was sent in utter ignorance of the facts," Li added. "As I do not wish to be embroiled in the Cairo communique controversy, I am adverse to going out of my way to make denials or commitments, but I issue this denial in order to show you that Chiang Kai-shek is in no way responsible for the present affair.

Chinese Scribe Blamed

"Perhaps the report was sent out in the expectation that Chungking officials would keep silent even if they were condemned for something with which they had nothing to do, because the Chungking regime had so far been silent on the matter. When I asked to be shown the American dispatch sent, I saw that the dispatch said: 'Information regarding the conference was disclosed to the Lisbon bureau of the Reuter News Agency by Thomas Chao, a newspaper correspondent, who was sent to England as a member of the friendship military mission. Now correspondent Chao has been working for a Reuter bureau in China for over a dozen years but he has no connection with the Chungking regime.

"He was not a member of the mission in any sense, nor was there any such a thing as a friendship military mission. Chao merely went in the same passenger plane with the friendship mission to London in order to make arrangements with his Reuter head office. It is not at all strange for newspaper-men to use the same means of transport as Government officials. It's done in Britain, it's done in America and, in fact, all over the world.

"I don't know what the Reuter correspondent did regarding the Cairo Conference but it is clear that the responsibility for any premature leakage of information lies with any individual correspondents. The fact that the Cairo Conference was to be held was known to scores of newspapermen and so I permitted them to print reports about it beforehand.

"The real responsibility lies with the editor of the news agency or the publishers of the papers which printed the news. I demand of Chief of the United States Office of War Information, Elmer Davis, and Brendan Bracken, British Information Minister, official investigation into the matter to make clear where the responsibility really lies, in view of the unjust attempt to condemn Chungking officials, who kept the conference secrets longer than any one else."

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TOKYO, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1943

The Enemy's War of Nerves

There are increasing indications that both the United States and Britain are veering toward the idea that victory for them cannot be won by straight fighting on the battlefields, that stratagems outside the fields of war must be taken to sway the situation in their favor. They hold that they have already succeeded by this method in what they have done with the Badoglio regime. The war of nerves as carried on by the Anglo-Americans can be seen in the unrestrained, barbaric, blind bombings on the cities in Europe; it can be seen as well in the similar raids on certain points in East Asia; and it has been demonstrated with convincing clarity in the cold-blooded attacks on Japanese hospital ships.

According to Lieutenant-General Yoshitsugu Tatekawa, who served as a member of the Gas Committee of the Washington Disarmament Conference, the recent advocacy by the New York Daily News of the use of poison gas against Japan, is by no means a mere journalistic slip of the tongue. It reflects the true intentions of the American military leaders. It was these men who introduced a motion during a committee meeting of the Washington Disarmament Conference to permit the use of poison gas "as a humanitarian measure." Had it not been for the strenuous objection of the Japanese delegates, this inhuman method of warfare might have been legalized. The advocacy by the New York Daily News of the use of poison gas against Japan, therefore, is by no means an isolated opinion but, as Lieutenant-General Tatekawa rightly observes, bespeaks the true character of the Americans.

For bitter and harsh threats of vengeance and ruthless acts of savage violence in bland disregard of all the rules of human decency and international warfare are the main ingredients in the enemy's war of nerves. But the greater the fury with which the enemy wages this sinister war, the clearer becomes the fact that he is lashing out because of the desperation engendered by his forebodings of disaster in the war of arms, because of the crushing, appalling defeats suffered by him in the past.

For nothing can be more plain than the fact that the enemy is growing frantic because he sees only the faintest glimmer of hope for salvation from the disastrous, bloody losses being suffered in his present operations. The United States, for instance, has suffered tremendous setbacks in warships, planes, equipment and valuable manpower in its counter-offensive in the Pacific, only to gain a few small islands, a few short miles in a vast area over months of hard fighting. Sadao Iguchi, Spokesman of the Board of Information, in an interview with foreign press correspondents, has pointed out that in the single month from October 27, when the Naval Battle off Mono Island occurred, to the Third Aerial Battle off the Gilbert Islands on November 27, the United States lost 33,000 men, even when estimated most conservatively. Add to this the sizable losses suffered in the Fourth Aerial Battle off the Gilbert Islands and the Aerial Battle off the Marshall Islands, in which the United States lost three aircraft carriers sunk, another carrier damaged, one cruiser sunk, two cruisers heavily damaged, and one warship of unidentified category sunk, and the picture of the plight of the United States becomes clearer than ever.

But one thing must be remembered. Roosevelt, would-be world dictator, cares little or nothing for the terrific losses incurred by his own fighting forces. All he cares about is the forwarding of his own political position, the pushing through of his own warped, twisted ideas, and to this end he can be expected to stick with manical tenacity to his preconceived plans, whether they prove disastrous or not. The counter-offensives, however costly, will in all probability be continued.

The heroic, brilliant, dauntless fighting of the Imperial Forces has inspired both fear and grudging admiration of the American forces. And it has done even more than that. It has made the Americans abandon their so-called island-to-island, stepping-stone strategy. They have attempted a new start with their "Nimitz" strategy, but even this path has proved to be filled with obstacles for them. The fighting in the Gilbert and Marshall sectors have resulted in repetition of the crushing losses suffered by the Americans in other sectors, under their previous tactics.

Under the circumstances, many Americans have begun to realize that they have no effective strategy against Japan. And with this realization has come an increased number of proposals for the intensification of nerve warfare. One American paper, in fact, has even advocated the use of poison gas in attacking Japan, claiming that victory can be the only possible object in this war, that for this end, any method of warfare is "justified." But this insane, outrageous suggestion is only proof of the deeply ingrained pessimism now noticeable among a certain better-informed section of the American public.

But in carrying out these attacks, the Anglo-Americans have failed miserably in attaining their objective of weakening the morales of the peoples so brutally assaulted. Instead of wavering or cowering, the peoples of Berlin, of Tokyo, of all the Axis nations and their allies have found a stronger unity, a greater fighting spirit, and several more very good reasons for fighting through this war until their foes have been thoroughly, completely crushed. The Anglo-American war of nerves has been a dismal failure, a failure just as great as their failure has been, and will continue to be, in every phase of today's total war. No amount of nerve warfare can dent the armor of nations and peoples with nerves of steel and with a courage that blazes anew from the fires of righteous indignation.

The Wild Lily

Among the miscanthus, which grew thick on the slope of the back mountain, one day my eye lit upon one or two flowers of the wild lily blooming white like the evening stars, but meanwhile the glowers increased smiling here and there, and then they were even more numerous than the midnight stars. I made my way up the hill, hoping to enjoy a closer view, but near at hand flowers were hard to find, being hidden among miscanthus leaves, but when I returned to my garden and looked up I saw the starry blossoms floating on the miscanthus, and smiling. In the morning when the dew filled the hill, the flowers looked sleepy. When the miscanthus of the whole hill shook in the evening breeze like blue waves, the flowers looked just like duckweed flowers floating on the water. When the sun set and the mountain grew dark, it was indeed delightful to see the white flowers here and there still visible in the evening shadow. (From Tokutomi Roka's "Nature and Man.")

Plato on Modern Education

Plato is eternally young. The words that flow from his lips are perpetually fresh like water gushing from a fountain. After speaking of the instruction in arts, he continues, as though he were addressing an audience consisting of Japanese teachers, as follows: "For we are not speaking of education in this narrower sense, but of that other education in virtue from youth upward, which makes a man eagerly pursue the ideal perfection of citizenship, and teaches him how rightly to rule and how to obey. This is the only education which in our view, deserves the name; that other sort of training, which aims at the acquisition of wealth or bodily strength, or mere cleverness apart from intelligence and justice, is mean and illiberal, and is not worthy to be called education at all."—From Dr. Inazo Nitobe's "Editorial Jottings."

A Year Ago Today

December 16, 1942

Opposition is rising among the members of the United States Congress to the proposal of the military authorities to establish a great army of 7,500,000 men by the end of 1943 because the production of war industries is not large enough to make such a gigantic army possible. At his press conference today, President Roosevelt insisted upon the groundlessness of such opposition. "The view that the domestic economic structure will be brought to ruin when such a large army is established and its requirements are supplied is out of the question. In the United States, which is fighting a great war at present, such a view will never be supported by the public," the President declared.

* * *

In an attempt to solve the food shortage problem in India, the Indian Government convened a food problem conference attended by representatives from all states and provinces of India to deliberate upon measures to solve the food shortage. Despite all the discussions, however, it will be difficult to relieve the people from food shortages because the supply of provisions to troops is ever increasing.

* * *

Serious unrest is now seen in Iran with the increasing food shortage and the invasion of British troops into Teheran.

* * *

Chungking's much-advertised winter offensive in the lower reaches of the Yangtze ended in a fiasco with the Japanese Forces crushing the Chungking troops in Kiangsu Province.

* * *

More than 5,000 unemployed automobile drivers in Kunming and other cities in Yunnan Province along the Yunnan Highway are threatening to take drastic measures unless Chungking authorities take proper steps to relieve the unemployment and starvation situation resulting from disruption of the Burma Road.

The Philippines in the New World Order

Strong Determination Voiced to Promote Amity And Goodwill Among All Nations And Peoples

By CLARO M. RECTO
Foreign Minister of the Philippine Republic

A new era has dawned for the nations of Greater East Asia as a consequence of this war. Under the inspired and chivalrous leadership of Japan, one billion people have risen to the challenge of achieving their rightful destiny under a regime of equality, reciprocity, cooperation and mutual assistance. The foundations of a New Order based on liberty, peace and moral justice have been laid, assuring to each country the right to life, equal opportunity and the utmost measure of freedom consistent with the common good.

Under the quickening touch of this creative spirit, the ancient urge to establish a universal brotherhood among all the nations has received fresh impetus. Although hostilities are still in progress and while they are yet engaged in the difficult task of reconstruction, the peoples of East Asia have already begun to look beyond the boundaries of their own region, envisioning the day when the nations of the world shall truly be one family, members of a single household, enjoying all the rich and manifold rewards of unity, order and common prosperity.

Great Things Accomplished

Within the region itself, great things have already been accomplished. Thailand has regained its lost territories. The Provisional Government of Free India has been formed. The sovereignty and territorial integrity of China have been restored. The Philippines and Burma have become independent. For the first time in their history, the peoples of Malai, Java, Sumatra and Celebes have been granted the right of the participation in administration. Above all, the nations of the Sphere have been knit together into the closest possible unity, a unity which provides for the widest latitude and all, the nations of the Region have opportunities for the full flowering of national individuality, and which is possessed of the elements of enduring strength because it is based on a common racial and cultural heritage, nourished by generous collaboration in a common effort, and sustained by unstinting devotion to ideals held in common by the one billion people of East Asia.

The Joint Declaration adopted by the Assembly of Greater East Asiatic Nations held in Tokyo last month was but the formal statement of the principles and aims which, put into practice with perfect sincerity and goodwill, have made it possible for the dream of the Common Prosperity Region so quickly to take shape and form, body and enduring substance-respect for one another's sovereignty and independence, mutual assistance and close economic collaboration upon a basis of reciprocity, the abolition of racial discrimination and the promotion of cultural intercourse, and the establishment of "an order of common prosperity and well-being based upon justice."

Hailed as Magna Charta

Rightly has the Declaration been hailed as a Magna Charta proclaiming the advent of a new epoch. For, while it provides a broad practical foundation for the welfare and security of an entire Region, it also gives assurance of a happier, more abundant spiritual life for each of the individual member nations and for the Region as a whole. The Third Article of the Declaration, which contains the pledge to "respect one another's traditions and develop the faculties of each race," enchancing thereby "the culture and civilization of Greater East Asia," is a promise and a guaranty that every nation in the Sphere will be free to develop its own culture, subject only to the limitations of its own genius, in an atmosphere conducive to a salutary moral and spiritual renaissance.

It is highly providential, and a cause for profound gratitude, that the Philippines should have entered into its full estate as an independent nation at a time when conditions in East Asia are propitious for the unimpeded growth of our young Republic. Japan's victories have ended the threat of successful aggression from without, while her recognition of every nation's right to its proper place in the sun has caused the greatest harmony to prevail in the relations among the countries within the Region. The Philippines has thus fortunately been placed in a position to develop the material and spiritual resources essential to the well-being of its people, and at the same time to contribute to the progress not only of the Region but of the whole world.

This happy state of affairs has enabled the Republic of the Philippines to take prompt and effective measures in order to establish its foreign relations four-square upon the strongest possible foundation: amity and whole-hearted collaboration with its sister nations in East Asia; respect for and friendship with all other countries and peoples.

Pact of Alliance Signed

On October 14, the very day when the independence of the Philippines was proclaimed, a Pact of Alliance with Japan was signed, assuring perpetual good relations between the two countries on the basis of mutual respect of each other's sovereignty and territory. The Pact provides for close political and economic cooperation between Japan and the Philippines and for military collaboration between them, stipulating, in the latter case, that "the Philippines will afford all kinds of facilities for the military actions to be undertaken by Japan," and that "the Philippines and Japan will closely cooperate with each other to safeguard the territorial integrity and independence of the Philippines." On October 29, the Government of the Republic, which has to date been recognized by the Provisional Government of Free India, affirming thereby the Filipino people's belief in the inalienable right of every nation to become free and independent. On November 5, His Excellency the President of the Republic of the Philippines, the Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, and the Minister of Public Works and Communications attended the epoch-making Assembly of Greater East Asiatic Nations which proclaimed to the world its adherence to the proposition that all nations on earth should have their proper place in the sun and enjoy prosperity in common through mutual aid and assistance, as an indispensable condition to the establishment of lasting world peace.

Although no formal declaration embodying the specific tenets of the foreign policy of the new Republic was made, the determination, professed in the Constitution of the Philippines, to assist in the establishment of a New World Order through the promotion of everlasting amity and goodwill among all nations and peoples, was solemnly reiterated. As the first step toward that end, the intention of maintaining special relations of friendship, consideration and attachment toward the other countries of East Asia with whom the Filipino people are inseparably linked by ties of geographical propinquity, racial affinity, economic reciprocity and common purpose, was reaffirmed.

Assumed Proper Place

Thus, moved by the noblest feelings of friendship and inspired by the sublime vision of a new era in international relations, the Republic of the Philippines assumed at last its proper place in the concert of free nations.

Self-rule under the sanction of a national government is one of the distinguished marks of sovereignty; another, equally important, is the capacity of a State to exercise its inherent prerogatives and to stand upon a footing of respect and honor in relation to other States. Both in the one and in the other, the Republic of the Philippines has acquired the free and righful exercise of those attributes of authority which are absolutely essential to an independent existence.

All Filipinos must rejoice to realize that amid the turmoil of a world at war, they have been privileged to achieve the supreme goal of their national aspirations. The Philippines has risen from the status of a colony to that of a sovereign State, thus presenting the heartening spectacle of progress and reconstruction amidst a world in ruins.

With firm conviction in the righteousness of their chosen course and an abiding faith in their immutable destiny, the Filipino people have responded to the challenge of the times, resolved to take full advantage of their unusual opportunities as citizens of a State which is a full-fledged member of the Greater East Asia Common Prosperity Region. They face the future with high hopes, confident that, under the New Order, they can freely achieve their traditional aspirations, securing for themselves all the blessings of a sovereign, united, and prosperous nation and contributing in however small a measure to the peace and progress of the world.

Fruits of Wisdom

Poverty is the sixth sense.—German Proverb.

* * *

A well cultivated mind is, so to speak, made up of all the minds of preceding ages; it is only one single mind which has been educated during all this time.—Fontenelle.

BEHIND ARGENTINA'S REVOLUTION

America Determined to Bring Pressure on Nation

By MINORU UNNO
(Written for the Nippon Times)

Part III

The second trade agreement with Britain concerning the purchase of the Argentine eggs by Britain was concluded and on September 27 the following communique was issued by the Argentine Information Bureau:

"The British Provisions Ministry has just concluded a trade agreement with the Argentine Government under the perfect understanding of the American Government. By this agreement Britain is to purchase from Argentine in largest amounts possible for exportation and shipment of raw and dried eggs produced in Argentine during 1943 and 1944. This agreement also stipulates the purchases of eggs in the 1944-5 period. This agreement will inevitably result in an epochal increase in the output of eggs in Argentine and form a ring in the chain for adjusting various economic problems between the two countries and thereby establish a closer tie between them. This agreement, like the previous agreement concerning the Argentine meat, is a purely commercial pact and has no other meaning for both countries. It has nothing to do with international policies which each nation is free to decide for itself.

"The British Government has expressed its desire of continuing the friendly commercial relation which has long existed between the two countries, and we heartily concur in his wish. We greatly regret, however, that the British side still believes that plots and intrigue prejudicial to the interests of the Anglo-American nations are being carried out with our country as the basis for their operations. . . . . Under all circumstances and in whatever form, Argentine will assure protection to capital and property possessed therein by any other nations, including, of course, Britain."

Simultaneously, the British Foreign Office issued a communique to the following effect:

"The two commercial agreements concluded with Argentine and Britain have no political significance whatsoever. Although the British Government desires the continuation and maintenance of the friendly and commercial relations between Britain and Argentine, we regret the determination shown by Argentine to maintain neutrality in the present war. However, we wish to show our gratitude for the treatment accorded to our interests in Argentine by that country and hope for the continuation of a similar treatment in the future."

Promulgated Decree

The Argentine Government on September 16 promulgated a presidential decree for the repatriation of part of its national bonds in Britain to the amount of 500,000,000 pesos (about 33 million pounds) for the settlement of the commercial transactions based on the foregoing two agreements. Regarding the motive for this action, the following explanation was made by the Argentine Government:

"The total amount of the frozen capital of Argentine is estimated at 42,800,000 pounds at present. While the rate of interest thereon is very small, we have to pay four per cent for our debts to Britain. The continuation of such debts would result in a considerable economic loss to our country. If these debts are exchanged with the frozen pounds, the question of the latter will be automatically settled."

In view of the anticipation that the Argentine's debts to Britain could not be cancelled by its exports to that country, the partial repatriation of her debts to Britain is a very appropriate method of solution.

While Argentine has been thus endeavoring to maintain its normal relations with Britain, a similar desire has been shown also by the latter. Britain supports the present attitude of Argentine in its hope that its economic interests in Argentine may not be jeopardized by the United States. It is clear that the economic interests of Britain and America in Argentine are not in harmony and each country entertains a great concern that Argentine's one-sided friendship might injure their interests. This is shown by the joint statement issued by both Britain and Argentine to the effect that the two recent trade agreements between the two countries had no political significance, the statement having come upon the heels of the American interference in the agreements. The statement issued by both countries may be taken as indicating the political consideration of Britain relative to the trade agreements. It is clear that Britain is giving a silent assent to the present policy of the Argentine Government in its desire to minimize the American political influence in Argentine.

Solidified Administration

I have tried to outline above the recent conditions in the Argentine Republic. President Ramirez since the June 4 Revolution has been carrying on the policy of cooperating with the nations of the American Continent, on the one hand, and of continuing friendly relations with all other nations of the world, on the other; and for this purpose he has been solidifying the political ground of his own administration.

As regards the position of the Ramirez regime, the following newspaper interview given by Foreign Minister Gilbert and printed in the Noticias Graficas and El Cabildo on November 1 and 2, respectively, throws a flood of light: "Argentine does not wish to oppose any nation in the world. . . . At no time has this country had such a formidable government as at present. . . . I can assure you that something between 99.3 and 99.4 per cent of the Argentine Army men are the supporters of President Ramirez and his Government."

There is no denying that nearly all of the younger army officers of Argentine are in support of the present regime. While President Ramirez is determined to continue his policy of neutrality, the United States is equally determined to bring pressure in divergent forms in the Argentine Government in order to force it to sever diplomatic relations with the Axis camp. So long as the physical power of both countries remain constant, the situation between them will remain peaceful. It is unmistakable, however, that the American pressure will be increased in weight so that the future of the Argentine Government is full of foreboding.

(End)

Dwindling Manpower Resources Of the United States

Shortage of Labor, Coupled With Lack of Essential Raw Materials, Looms Threateningly in Uncertain Future

(From the Hinode)

An enlightening round-table discussion was held on the dwindling manpower resources of the United States under the sponsorship of the Hinode magazine. The participants were Lieutenant-Colonel Kunio Akiyama, Staff Member of the Army Press Section of the Imperial Headquarters; Minoru Izawa of the Board of Information; Noboru Tanikawa, Chief of the Defense Bureau of the Tokyo Metropolis; and Akira Matsui, Chief of the Third Section of the Information Department of the Foreign Office.

Reporter: The United States is sacrificing recklessly a costly exhaustion of material in her desperate counter-offensive strategy against Japan. There must, however, be a limit to her productive capacity. Can you mention any concrete examples of the difficulties with which she is now faced.

Izawa: There are many of them, but the outstanding "headache" is human resources. The United States is scheduled to have 18,000,000 men in her armed forces by the end of this year, and she must create such a large army from a population of 130,000,000. At present the Americans have 2,000,000 men over seas, scattered in 60 odd areas. She must send reinforcements to them. And the Americans themselves are admitting that in order for a single soldier overseas to maintain full fighting capacity, at least six or seven men are required in the war industries at home. Of the 35,000,000 men between the ages of 18 and 39, married men with children have not been mobilized so that there is an inevitable shortage of labor. And in order to meet the desperate situation a bill is pending in Congress now which calls for compulsory labor for all men up to 65 and women to 49 years.

According to most recent statistics, boys and girls under 18 at present working in war industries number some 2,800,000. They work a half day and go to school the other half. Other plans such as the importation of labor from Puerto Rico and Mexico are also being considered, but at any rate, it is a fact that over half of the people now engaged in war work are over 45 years of age.

Women Must Work

Lieutenant-Colonel Akiyama: As asserted by the American Chairman of Manpower Commission, Paul V. McNutt, the labor required this year has been set at 62,500,000. And of that number about 18,000,000 must be women. Hence, regardless of whether they are married or not, at least half of the women of the nation must work in factories. I think this is virtually an impossibility. Also, in the course of unlimited mobilization of people for work, there is bound to arise a head-on collision between the army and the industries.

And still another greater problem of the United States is that she must maintain this high rate of production in order to continue the reinforcement of other nations to which she has commited herself. In the final analysis it comes to the question of where she will find the necessary labor. It goes without saying that the greatest source of labor supply is the agricultural area, but already the United States is being harassed by the problem of shortage of agricultural hands.

Izawa: I think that the enemy is faced with quite a problem concerning resources too. We are all familiar with his lack of tin, rubber and quinine, but it is reported that the Americans who had up to now controlled the world's copper market, is now so short of that mineral that in the construction of an electrial power plant, they were forced to use silver in its stead.

Lieutenant-Colonel Akiyama: It is certain that in about April they were in very difficult straits. From ordinary observation, we would think that mighty United States which had been furnishing virtually the whole European population with food would remain unaffected, no matter how many years this war continued, in the matter of agricultural supplies, but already we hear of the restrictions of food canning, as well as the limiting of the consumption of butter, cheese, and cooking oil. And in April even meat was rationed to only 1.25 pounds a week, which seems a very small amount to us. This has resulted in a nation-wide spread of the "Black Marke." transactions, which I think will become a very acute problem in the near future.

The next difficulty is the lack of rubber which has cut down sharply the supply of tires for trucks. For without trucks, the transportation between the cities and farming districts would come virtually to a halt.

Students Mobilized

Matsui: The enemy has carried out the mobilization of students to quite a thorough degree. In Britain students in the Letters and Science field cannot postpone their term of military service at all. To late last year, all boys of 19 years of age had to register, but the age level has been lowered to 18 years and today to 17 years 8 months. Recently a new mobilization law was enacted, whereby all boys and girls from 16 years must contribute their services.

Also, in the United States, according to the March 1942 census, the number of students had decreased by 21 per cent due to conscription. Such universities as Chicago and Kansas have suffered a decline of students enrolled by as much as 10 to 12 per cent, whereas at Hawaii University of the former 2,420 student body, there are at present only 861.

Reporter: War and mobilization—is it not true that after the mobilizing capacity has reached a certain limit, there will come about a condition in which not a step further is possible?

Lieutenant-Colonel Akiyama: That is only natural. When the fighting forces on the front lines are increased, the number of persons participating in the national production effort in the rear proportionally decreases. War cannot be waged if either is decreased, and the maintenance of a favorable balance is a delicate problem. That is why if the internal productive capacity is lessened, the fighting strength sent to the front will also decrease. It is a very important factor, in the face of the selection today by all first-rate powers of the cream of fighting equipment, to maintain that balance.

On the other hand, in the Soviet Union it is rumored that of the 20,000,000 men mobilized, half have suffered casualties. In Great Britain, women have been enrolled in national defense corps, and manning of anti-aircraft guns, while in the United States the former Women's Auxiliary Corps has been made a part of the active service division of the army. That even women must be mobilized into the army clearly illustrates how the various countries are desperately short of manpower.

Izawa: The London Times has recently taken up this subject, saying that the Japanese have gained possession of an abundant supply of natural resources, and also been able to skilfully employ the resident native labor, and if she is permitted to continue at the present rate, she will become too strong to handle.

Lieutenant-Colonel Akiyama. I have heard that war prisoners upon being brought to Japan are astonished at seeing the trains still running and so many men in the streets. American soldiers seem to have been duped into thinking that the Japanese supply of men has long been exhausted. Thus their surprise at seeing so many men of all ages in evidence everywhere is even greater.

Reporter: In that respect, Japan has still plenty of potential power.

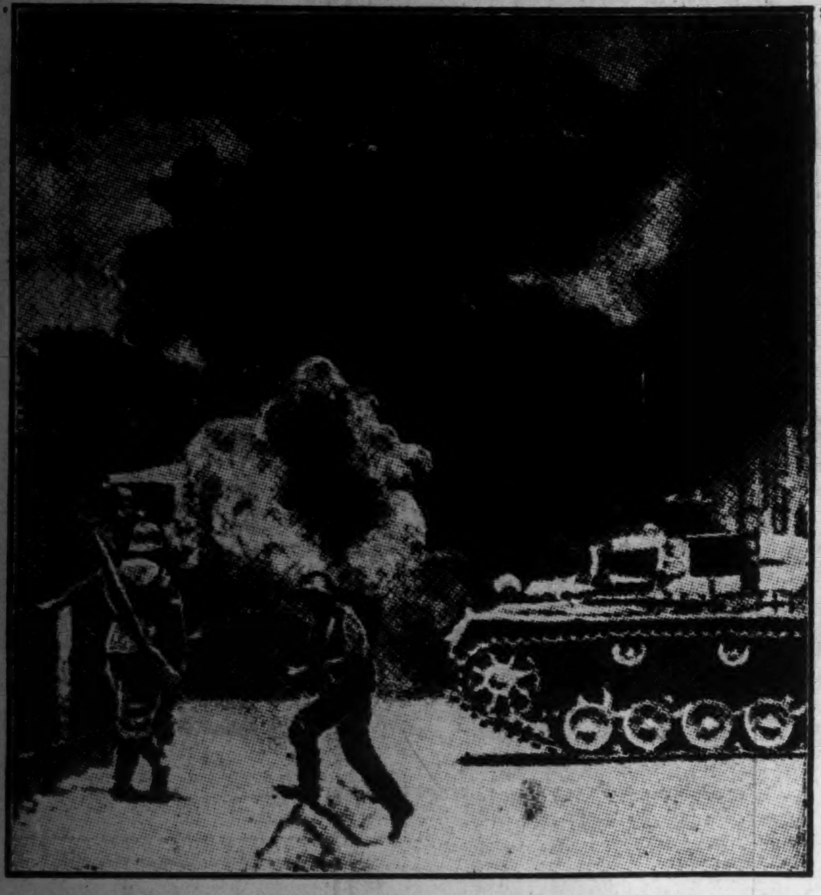
Lieutenant-Colonel Akiyama: Yes, we feel very confident on that point.

To Our Goal, With but One Heart and One Object!

Nippon Times
Evening

Fight It Out to the Last Man Till America and Britain Are Down and Out

No. 16,066 TOKYO, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1943 第三種郵便物認可 昭和十五年十二月二十七日 Price 8 Sen



REICH DEFENSE LINES on the Soviet-German war front continue impregnable despite the almost superhuman efforts of the Red Army to achieve a break-through. Shown above are members of a German unit active in defense operations against the massed attacks of the Soviet forces.

Reich Morale Will Never Crack, Admits Reuter Scribe in Italy

Domei

LISBON, December 15.—Clear admission that the German prisoners captured in South Italy believe without question in Germany's ability to crush the combined might of the anti-Axis nations was made by Haig Nicholson, Reuter's special correspondent with the British 5th Army in Italy, according to dispatches reaching here.

Nicholson declared that the German airmen who were captured were firmly convinced that the Reich will triumph in the end, and added that these airmen proudly assert that they are masters of the skies and that the gigantic German air force is being geared further to deliver the final crushing blow against the anti-Axis.

He also pointed out that interrogations revealed that the Luftwaffe is the most carefully nursed of all of Germany's fighting services, with its personnel carefully picked and given particularly thorough training. Nicholson admitted that the "morale of the Luftwaffe is kept at a high pitch."

The Reuter's correspondent revealed that talks with German prisoners bared the fact that the German army knows that it is falling back in Italy, but the majority of the officers and men firmly believe that they are fighting a delayed action back to a stronger line.

"There is no suggestion of German morale cracking in Italy," the correspondent said.

He also pointed out that the German army is being aided by terrain distinctly in favor of the defenders who are fighting with "skill and determination." In conclusion, Nicholson declared, "they are firmly convinced that the present withdrawal is part of the strategic pattern that will bring victory to Germany."

Press Comments

Thursday, December 16

TOKYO SHIMBUN—The Time to Quit

MAINICHI—Absorption of Buying Power

The Time to Quit

TOKYO SHIMBUN—About 60 years ago, the British historian Seeley explained that Britain, which was not a military nation, was able to conquer India through the use of a large number of Indians as sepoys. He said that the British were able to use Indians as sepoys because the people of India had no sense of nationality. He went on to declare that if the feeling of nationality had risen in India, the people, even if they had no desire to drive out foreigners, would have been ashamed of asking help of a foreign nation to maintain its sovereignty. If this had been the case, there would have been no British conquest of India. At such a time as the Indians come to entertain this feeling, Britain should withdraw from India without hesitation.

Today, this condition has been met. The people of India are now entertaining this feeling of nationality to an extraordinary degree and the British hold over the psychology of the people has become untenable.

At the time the British conquered India, the Indian people had little nationality, it is true, India was but a geographical name without unity or solidarity. But as the British have boasted, the British rule of India has engendered in the hearts of the Indians the feeling that they are a nation, a nation over whom the hands of a foreign tyrant was being heavily laid. Thus, the independence movement developed and after many vicissitudes, the Bombay convention in August last year adopted a resolution to oust British power from India. The condition laid down by Seeley for lifting the British rule from India has thus been satisfied.

But the British know that to abandon the rule of India would mean a fatal blow to the strategic and economic plans of the British Empire and thus they have imprisoned Mahatma Gandhi and other leaders of the independence movement. They are endeavoring to maintain by force what they have forfeited on the score of theory. The anti-British movement, therefore, has grown extremely bitter and the famine in and around Bengal has intensified the political crisis in India. The establishment of the Provisional Government of Free India under Subhas Chandra Bose has added fuel to the fight for freedom.

Recent information on the Indo-Burmese frontier situation says that on account of the mounting number of deserters among sepoys the Indian border forces have been replaced with Chinese and Negroes. The Gurkhas and Sikhs in whom the British had placed the greatest trust are also reported to have mutinied. These are the people who had taken part in the suppression of the Indian Mutiny and other outbreaks for independence. It was mainly with their help that the British have maintained their iron grip on India. Now they are unwilling to remain Britain's tools. If the situation is of this sort, now, what must it be when Mr. Bose begins marching on to New Delhi at the head of the Indian National Army? Since the British can no longer repose trust in their sepoys, the British rule in India is definitely doomed. Their attempts at suppression are mere antics of a man in the throes of death.

Absorption of Buying Power

MAINICHI—The Government is continuing to study and to enforce the absorption of the purchasing power of the people. The savings bond that will make its debut during the year-end trade is one of such measures. Similarly, other measures, such as a raise in postal rates and in the limits of postal insurance money, are to be submitted to the Diet in order to absorb the marginal purchasing power of the people. It is believed advisable to raise postal rates as high as is reasonable for letters and parcels, the use of post cards for most purposes being encouraged.

These measures will, however, represent only part of the efforts of the Government authorities and the main efforts will have to be concentrated as before on increased taxation and strengthening of the national savings hitherto carried out. With regard to increased taxation, the Government has already published an outline of its scheme. As regards national savings, the method of setting a goal for the year and striving to attain it is meeting with much success but it happens that the classes of people who achieve good results year after year are about fixed, while other classes of people apparently have not yet been drawn into the savings front. To make district associations undertake the

(Continued on Page 2)

GERMAN TROOPS TAKE RADOMYSL IN DRIVE ON KIEV

Reich Holds Battle Initiative; Soviets Hit at Dnieper Area

Domei

LISBON, December 15.—Large-scale German counter-offensives west of Kiev and in the big Dnieper Bend area, indicating that the Wehrmacht is holding the battle initiative, featured the latest phase of hostilities on the Eastern Front.

Anti-Axis reports said that Field-Marshal Baron Fritz Erich von Mannstein's forces, in the greatest single attack in the Kiev offensive, captured Radomysl, north of Zhitomir, and 48 miles west of Kiev. The dispatches also said that the victory increased the German forces' ability to maneuver tanks and infantry for continued assaults.

In the big Dnieper Bend sector, the Reich counter-thrust launched north of Kirovograd hit the flank of the Soviets attacking from the south, thus frustrating the Soviet intention of wheeling toward Krivoirog.

It was also reported that the Red Army attacked with eight rifle divisions and two tank brigades south of Zhoblin, but wave after wave of Soviet forces, supported by massed artillery fire, were smashed by the German forces who scored full defensive successes.

The situation is generally quiet at the Smolensk-Orsha-Vitebsk triangle, but south of Nevel the Soviets attacked with five rifle divisions and three tank brigades. However, they were smashed or checked after bitter fighting.

Meanwhile, it is reported that hostilities on the South Italian Front were limited to anti-Axis thrusts made on the narrow front along the Adriatic coast which, however, were beaten off by German counter-attacks.

Malai Indian Foresees Victory for Azad Hind

Domei

KUALA LUMPUR, December 15.—"Victory in his war means freedom for our motherland, a dream which is almost on the point of realization." declared Chairman Ramachandram of the local India Independence League, at a mass meeting of Indians held recently to offer prayers for the speedy victory of Japan in the War of Greater East Asia.

The meeting also unanimously adopted a resolution affirming the determination of the Indian community to fight side-by-side with Japan for final victory.

Chairman Ramachandram, referring to the recent visit of the Indian delegation headed by Subhas Chandra Bose to Tokyo, declared, "The Netaji has come back with redoubled vigor to achieve the purpose which is equally ours. Our men stand at the gates of India, which is equally ours. Our men stand at the gates of India, which is ready to throw open the gates for us to enter as free men. No one need have any doubt about the Netaji being able to lead us to final victory."

Montreal Strike Ends; Municipality Gives In

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 15.—Public activity was greatly disrupted in Montreal as the police force, firemen, and other municipal employes went on strike yesterday. The strikers, numbering over 4,500, demanding the right for organized negotiations in the wage issue, has caused excited turmoil in the city, according to reports from Montreal.

Today, the city authorities gave in to all of the demands of the strikers. Although the walk-out lasted but 24 hours, public activity was suspended and great alarm was felt by the people. Even the Canadian Mounted Police had to arrive at the scene to restore peace and order.

During the walk-out, fires were started in several parts of the city but the general people and students had to take it upon themselves to put it out. In one place due to insufficient extinguishers, the fire spread over a wide area causing great damage, it was reported.

334 Dead in India Raid

Domei

LISBON, December 15.—The air raid on Calcutta on December 5 staged by Japanese Air Forces caused the death of 334 persons, according to New Delhi reports.

Pope to Broadcast On Christmas Day

Domei

LISBON, December 15.—Pope Pius XII will broadcast from the Vatican Broadcasting Station at 12:15 p.m., Christmas Day, according to a dispatch from Vatican City.

TURKISH POLICY IS UNAFFECTED

Foreign Chief Blasts War Rumors in Talk With Axis Scribes

Domei

ZURICH, December 15.—Turkish Foreign Minister Numan Menemencioglu declared at the press conference given to Axis newspapermen at Ankara on December 9, upon returning from Cairo, that the foreign policy of Turkey had not at all changed. In this interview, the Turkish Foreign Minister explained the following situations concerning the diplomatic affairs of Turkey.

(1). In their joint names, the United States, the Soviet Union and Britain, invited President Ismet Inonu of Turkey to the Cairo Conference. Soviet Ambassador Sergei Vinogradov to Ankara attended the Conference as the Soviet delegate.

(2) Th Cairo Conference examined the synthetic policy of the four nations of the United States, Britain, the Soviet Union and Turkey, and also the general policies of Turkey. As the results of a series of discussions, the foreign policy of Turkey has not changed, and the rumor of Turkey's participation in the war is unfounded.

(3) The friendly policy of the Turkish Government toward the United States, the Soviet Union and Britain has been further strengthened, and Turkey's relations with the Axis nations have not at all changed.

No Friction Seen

(4) Problems concerning the Soviet Union formed the central topic discussed at the Cairo Conference. The Soviet-Turkish relations remain unchanged and there is no friction. In their relations to Turkey, the United States, Britain and the Soviet Union have been brought closer together, but there is no fact that Turkey plans to become more closely related with those three nations. When it is remembered that the Turkish Foreign Minister repeated 15 times at the press conference that the Turkish foreign policy remains unchanged, it will be seen that there is no doubt whatever that at the Cairo Conference, Turkey weathered through the pressure brought upon her by the three nations.

Only one month after Turkey had rejected the demand of British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden for her participation in the war at the Moscow Conference, Roosevelt and Churchill again asked in the joint names of the United States, Britain and the Soviet Union to have Turkey participate in the war. This proves that the anti-Axis camp is greatly worried about improving the European situation and also reveals their disunity.

Britain had formerly guaranteed the neutrality of Turkey from the consideration of her own interest, but now she is desperately thinking of utilizing Turkish troops and Turkish territory for her benefit as all other plans have failed. As there is no way for the anti-Axis camp but to open a second front, they must be seriously troubled, meeting the flat refusal of Turkey.

Reports on Cairo Meet

Domei

ISTANBUL, December 15.—Turkish Foreign Minister Numan Menemencioglu attended the mass meeting of the Republican People's Party which opened in Ankara today and reported on the recent Cairo Conference, according to Ankara reports.

In this connection the Anatolian News Agency reporting on the meeting declared:

"The plenary session of the Republican People's Party heard detailed reports from Foreign Minister Menemencioglu on the conference held at Cairo between President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill. Many members expressed their opinions that the Cairo Conference brought favorable results for Turkey. Premier Sukru Saracoglu also spoke and fully explained the Government policies. His speech was cheered by all the members."

RANGOON HAILS ADVISER OGAWA IN BURMA POST

Confirms Appointment Of Japanese to Boost Administrative Organs

Domei

RANGOON, December 15.—The Propaganda Department of the Burmese Government officially announced yesterday forenoon, the appointment of Dr. Gotaro Ogawa as Supreme Adviser to the Government of Burma.

In order to effect a smooth running of the administrative organs, the Burmese Government had requested, through the Japanese Embassy in Rangoon, the dispatch of a Japanese as a Supreme Adviser.

Upon receipt of the Japanese Government's notice of the appointment of Dr. Ogawa, former Minister of Commerce and Welfare, various arrangements and formalities were immediately put under way, the completion of which resulted in the Burmese Government's official announcement.

From the very offset of its establishment, the Burmese Government had intended to ask for the dispatch of a Japanese adviser. Deprived of active participation in the administrative phases of the Government and not accustomed to running a Government with control of the vital industries under Britain's crafty policy, the Burmese leaders had keenly felt the need of an adviser and had earnestly desired the support of a capable Japanese to assure the future prosperity and well-being of independent Burma.

The Burmese people recall with due gratitude the sympathetic assistance rendered by the seasoned diplomat, Ambassador Renzo Sawada, in the adjustment of complicated diplomatic relations with Japan in a situation fraught with delicate complexities. They also remember the smooth operation of governmental organs since its establishment through the ardent assistance rendered by Genshin Takano.

The fundamental organs of the Burmese Government have seen marvelous perfection in the short space of four months since its establishment due to the earnest efforts of her leaders and the unstinting help of the Japanese assistants. Inasmuch as the achievements in the past have been great, the need had arisen for the political advice of an experienced person for greater efficiency in the manipulation of the intricate organs of administration.

In face of the desperate attempts of the anti-Axis forces, stationed on the Burmese-Indian border, to relegate Burma once more to its colonial status, it is incumbent on Burma to direct the best of her intellect and the fruits of past experience to bring her administrative organs into order and to mobilize her material and human resources to crush the enemy. It is for the attainment of this end that Burma had been eagerly desirous of a Japanese adviser, well versed in both political and economic phases.

This ardent wish had gradually crystallized into more tangible form since November, and with the visit to Japan of Dr. Ba Maw, Head of State and Prime Minister, for attendance at the Assembly of Greater East Asiatic Nations, the matter had suddenly reached concrete realization upon the Burmese Prime Minister's frank discussions with Japanese Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo, resulting in the appointment of Dr. Ogawa.

Iran Premier Resigns

Domei

ISTANBUL, December 15.—Premier Ali Suheili of Iran submitted his resignation to King Mohamat Riza Shah Pahlevi at noon on December 13 after a long conference with the King, according to Teheran reports. It is also reported that on December 12, the Premier had conferred with the King and consulted the officials of the Foreign Office.

Finns Pay Debt to U.S.

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 14.—The Finnish Government paid the United States Government $240,000 as this year's payment of war debt, the United States Department announced today, according to Washington reports.

IMPERIAL AIRMEN SMASH 69 PLANES AS CHUNGKING-INDIA AIR ROUTE CUT

Tinsukia Base Hit—Chiang Units Routed In Hukuang Campaign

The air transport route between India and Chungking, vital supply link for the troops under Chiang Kai-shek, is being efficiently disrupted by the Japanese Army Air Units, according to an announcement by Imperial Headquarters at 11 a.m. today, which also reveals the heavy losses that have been dealt the enemy ever since the middle of October when the operations were first launched.

Imperial Headquarters' communique issued at 11 a.m. on December 16 follows:

"Imperial Army Air Units in the Burma area have been attacking enemy transport planes, intercepting them between India and Chungking, since the middle of October. At the same time, Japanese Army Air Units also have been attacking Tinsukia Airfield, the base for enemy transport planes in India, and are proving a big menace to the abovementioned air route.

"The composite war results as revealed since the commencement of the said operations up to the present follow:

"Shot down 41 planes, including 14 large-sized transport planes (seven unconfirmed).

"Set ablaze or damaged 28 planes, including 22 large-sized transport planes.

"Loss on our side includes nine planes self-blasted or not yet returned."

Enemy Forces Smashed

By Army Press Correspondent

Domei

NORTHERN INDO-BURMESE BORDER, December 14.—Chungking's crack India-based, American-equipped, American-officered 38th Division has suffered a series of stunning defeats in the Hukuang valley sector on Northern Burma frontiers at the hands of the Imperial Army Forces.

The action took place during the latter part of November when the Japanese Units, poised for action, suddenly launched a crushing offensive on November 30, which hurled back the powerful enemy forces. At a single stroke, the Japanese smashed the carefully drawn-up enemy counter-offensive plans which had been nurtured since early October when the newly-organized Chungking 38th Division began moving southeastward in an effort to carry out guerilla operations along the Indo-Burmese border. After a month-long preparation, the Chungking forces, on October 31, attempted to launch a counter-offensive supported by the enemy air forces. The move was apparently undertaken after considerably prodding by the American army in India from whom the Chungking troops were receiving their pay and equipment.

An account of the battles in the Hukuang district follows:

During October and November, Chungking forces commanded by American officers attempted to attack and encircle the Japanese Forces but were repulsed after severe fighting. Following the arrival of reinforcements, the distance between the two opposing forces had shrunk by November 6 to 2,300 meters.

On the night of November 20, Imperial Units crossed an undisclosed river undetected by the enemy and fought their way through the jungles to press the enemy from the rear. By November 22, through night attacks against the enemy headquarters, the Japanese had routed the enemy, capturing a number of Chungking officers and one American officer of Lieutenant-Colonel rank.

Meanwhile, in another sector, the Japanese Forces steadily pressed the enemy and are now awaiting the chance to deal an annihilative blow. In a third sector, where the enemy had been carrying out scouting activities and repeated attacks on Japanese positions during early November, the Japanese troops on November 11 launched a sudden attack and driving the enemy toward a certain river, captured a Shan village.

The enemy took refuge in a Kachin village, constructing positions protected by barbed-wire entanglement, and laying traps in the jungles. On the night of November 21, the Japanese crossed a certain river and

(Continued on Page 3)

Posthumous Honors Announced For Three High Army Officers

Three high ranking Army officers, who were either killed at the front or died of illness, were posthumously promoted to major-generals, the War Ministry announced today. Those honored are the late Colonel Teruichi Nunogami, who was killed in action on November 23 at Changteh; Colonel Goichi Nakahata, who was killed in action on November 25 at Changteh; and Colonel Torataro Okada, who died of illness on December 3.

AMERICA IS HIT BY COLD SPELL

Over 1,000,000 People In Eastern States Suffer From Grippe

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 15. The declining morale of the American home front received another severe jolt today, with the announcement by the five railway operating brotherhoods that a general strike has been decided, starting on December 30, to force the demand for wage increases, according to a report from Cleveland.

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 15.—The recent cold wave that has swept the Eastern States of the United States is taking a disastrous toll. With the thermometer registering 20 degrees below zero in New York and other sections, those who have fallen victims to a certain unidentified respiratory disease have reached over a million people, reports reaching here revealed. Health officials have indicated that this figure will rise further as the colder weather will not abate the spread of the disease.

As a result of this malignant epidemic, enormous absentee lists have been reported from war industries, schools and offices. According to reports from New York, this cold wave has gripped every section of the United States except a few States in the South, and in the hardest hit sections numerous schools were reported closed.

The true identity of this disease has not yet been clarified but according to the diagnosis of doctors, some say it is influenza, while others think it is grippe.

With the cold wave becoming more intense, the people are making numerous complaints over the acute shortage of fuel.

New Yorkers Shiver

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 14.—With the intense cold wave hitting the Eastern States in the United States, the temperature fell to 22 degrees below zero in New York City last night, according to New York reports.

The cold wave is gradually extending to the Middle States, and already a warning of the cold spell was given today in the three States of Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska.

Soviets Getting Supplies From New Iran Road Built

Domei

STOCKHOLM, December 15.—An old caravan route in the eastern part of Iran has recently been reconstructed into an automobile highway and great quantities of war materials have been flowing into Soviet Union through India via this new road, a report from Teheran revealed.

Not less than 30,000 farmers and laborers were employed in the construction which required eight months to complete without the aid of any machinery.

This new road extends over 1,000 kilometers and compares favorably with the supply routes used by the Anglo-Americans in the western part of the country.

At present, thousands of supply trucks travel over this new highway and the present number is expected to increase greatly in the near future.

ANTI-AXIS SHUNS POLISH REBELS

Regime Worried by Signing of Treaty Between Reds, Czechs

Domei

LISBON, December 15.—As a result of the recent Teheran Conference among the United States, Britain and the Soviet Union, the position of the refugee Polish regime that is now in a state of non-diplomatic relations with the Soviet on account of the case revolving around the massacre of Polish officers, has become very difficult.

The Premier and Foreign Minister of the refugee Polish government have already requested an interview with British Foreign Secretary Eden immediately upon his return to London. The Polish regime is also much worried over the recent conclusion of the friendship and mutual aid treaty between the Soviet Union and the Czechoslovakian government. The Foreign Deputy-Minister of the refugee Czechoslovakian government said today that Czechoslovakia welcomed the participation of the refugee Polish government in the Soviet-Czechoslovakian treaty of friendship and mutual aid.

Europe Body Meets

Domei

LISBON, December 15.—The European Enquiry Committee organized at London as the result of the Moscow Conference, opened its first meeting at the Lancaster House, London, today. British representative William Strang, United States delegate Ambassador John Winant, Soviet representative Fedor Gusev and others were present. The session was held in camera, but following the conclusion of the meeting, Ambassador Winant said as follows:

"Today's meeting only discussed matters concerning the organization of the Committee. The first formal meeting will be shortly opened, and its date has already been decided upon."

Moscow Sees New Move

Domei

STOCKHOLM, December 13.—No clear statement has been made yet by the Anglo-American headquarters aside from the ambiguous statements issued concerning the decisions reached at the Teheran Conference; however, the Moscow radio, quoting a Tass News Agency report, said that the British and American armies are determined to launch large-scale landing operations and other land operations as soon as possible.

The Moscow broadcast added that there remains no doubt of the success of the anti-Axis operations, for the representatives of the United States, Britain and the Soviet Union arrived at a complete agreement concerning future land and sea operations during the Tri-Power Conference at Teheran.

Japanese Attack Aussies

Domei

LISBON, December 15.—In the Ramu River valley of New Guinea, Japanese Forces staged three fierce attacks against the Australian troops, the Anti-Axis Headquarters in Southwestern Pacific announced in its communique issued today, according to a dispatch from Melbourne.

U.S. Negro Soldier Hanged

Domei

LISBON, December 14.—A Negro private in the United States army, Lee A. Davis, was hanged in the army disciplinary center in England after having been convicted on a charge of murdering a Marlborough Wiltshire girl and criminally assaulting her companion, according to a London dispatch.

LAUREL FETES FREEDOM DAY

Stresses Co-Effort Aim in Celebrating 2nd Month of New P.I.

Domei

MANILA December 15.—Commemorating the passage of two full months since the attainment of Philippine independence, President Jose P. Laurel in a radio address last night voiced his earnest hopes of harmonious cooperation between the Government and the people Broadcasting from the Manila station, President Laurel spoke in gist as follows:

"Two months have passed since the birth of our Republic. These two months are short indeed when measured in the span of our individual lives, but in the light of their significance to our nation they are indeed momentous. The mental attitude of the people of the Philippines, as compared to the past, has become healthfully robust and developed into greater maturity.

"The Government on its part is endeavoring to reconstruct the nation on the basis of complete happiness and well-being for the people. However, the efforts of the Government will only bear fruit when accompanied by the full loyalty and earnestness on the part of the people themselves.

"The Government and the people must hereafter endeavor more than ever to draw closer together, cooperate and deepen the degree of mutual confidence. Individualistic ideals and indolence are things of the past. Individualism cannot be allowed to exist under the new world order. The social organization today finds its foundations in the ideals of brotherhood of each national, determined to surmount resolutely all difficulties and contribute his best efforts for the growth of the nation.

"The new Republic of the Philippines will be molded and wrought into shape by the cooperation and harmony between Government and the people."

Filipino Seamen Graduate

Domei

MANILA, December 15.—The first graduating class from the Seamen's Training Institute of the Philippine Department of Marine Affairs held its graduation exercises on December 10.

One hundred seventy seamen, imbued with the inspiring and lofty spirit of the Japanese seamen, left the Institute to be detailed immediately to Philippine Marine Transportation Department. Out of the graduating number, 90 completed the navigation course and 80 the engineering course.

After gaining actual experience on the seas, the graduates will then become full-fledged seamen.

Anti-Axis Raids Greece

Domei

LISBON, December 15.—A powerful formation of anti-Axis air forces raided the neighborhood of Athens, Greece, yesterday, according to Algiers reports.

U.S. Senator Demands Stimson to Quit Stalling on Latest Patton Sensation

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 15.—Lieutenant-General George S. Patton, Commander of the American Seventh Army in the Mediterranean area, continues to be in hot water with Senator William Langer, Republican of North Dakota, today, assailing the report by Secretary of War Henry Stimson on the incident in which Patton berated a soldier for not wearing leggings while on combat duty, according to a Washington dispatch.

Langer said that Stimson's report was "just as evasive as the War Department's original cover-up" of the first incident in which Patton cuffed a soldier in a hospital in Sicily. In a formal statement sent to reporters, Langer said that he hoped the Military Affairs Committee would ask Stimson the following specific questions:

"When Patton berated the soldier who did not wear his leggings because he had swollen ankles, did he pull out his revolver?

"Is it true that eight soldiers near the berated soldier slipped the safety catches on their rifles because Patton was so abusive toward the soldier?

"Is it customary for general officers to carry revolvers whether pearl-handled or not?"

In pointing out that Patton, who customarily carries a pearl-handled revolver, is known by the nickname of "Old Blood and Guts," Langer said that the War Department should have asked, "Is it true, as letters from soldiers indicate, that the opinion in the army of Patton is such that the troops refer to him as "Our Blood, His Guts?'"

In conclusion, Langer said: "If the War Department continues to be evasive, it is up to the Senate to see that the public gets the truth, not the continuation of semi-denials and the denunciations of newspapermen who try to give us the truths."

69 Planes Smashed By Nippon Airmen

(Continued From Page 1)

started an attack on the position as the enemy, assisted by planes, also opened fire on the Japanese front lines. On the afternoon of the next day, the enemy under protection of heavy fire from mortars, attempted an attack but were repulsed. On November 25, the Japanese opened up a heavy frontal attack and forcing the enemy to retreat, captured the enemy positions.

At dawn of November 27, the Japanese again attacked the enemy which had been continuing guerilla operations and by November 29 had completely routed the enemy.

Enemy Routed in Burma

By SEIICHI NAKANO AND FUJII
Of the Army Press Corps
By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Nippon Times)

AT A FOREMOST FRONT BASE IN NORTH BURMA-INDIA BORDER DISTRICT, December 14.—Japanese crack forces in the Hukaung valley district in North Burma, who had been marking time in their positions, were at last given their chance to fight when all of a sudden on the morning of November 30, a general attack against the enemy was started along the entire front line.

With the end of the rainy season in the district, since the beginning of October the reorganized 38th Division of the Chungking army under the command of an American officer had been revealing signs of stealthy movements shifting toward the Indo-Burmese border district. By October 31, this force, with XX and XX as its bases, opened a general counter-offensive against our positions; moreover, in concert with this drive, the bombings by enemy planes were greatly intensified.

The fighting situation on both sides since the end of October was in outline as follows:

First, in the XX district, the Chungking forces under the command of an American officer attempted an encircling drive against our forces from October to November, but were repulsed in a fierce battle. Thereafter, the enemy bent all his efforts on greatly strengthening his forces. By November 6, the distance between the enemy and our side had shortened to 2,300 meters.

During the night of November 20, our XX Unit secretly crossed the XX River and, advancing against the enemy, crossed the jungle in a rapid march and approached the rear of the enemy. On November 22, our side carried out a night attack against a powerful enemy unit, causing its headquarters to flee in disorder.

Pressure Increased

In the course of this night raid, the American commanding officer, Lieutenant-Colonel XX, and an undisclosed number of Chungking soldiers were taken prisoner. Meanwhile, in the XX district our forces are gradually increasing their pressure on the enemy and waiting for a chance to carry out an annihilating stroke.

Again, in the XX district, since the first ten-day period of November, the enemy had been carrying out reconnoitering and at the same time repeating his attacks on our positions. Then, toward the evening of November 11, our XX Unit suddenly opened an attack and drove the enemy back to the Southwest of the XX River, this Unit also occupied the Shan village. But the enemy had established his camp nearby in the Kanan village and had spread out wire-netting and, moreover, had fixed hand-grenades in many traps set in a nearby jungle which he thought our forces were likely to cross in their advance. However, our XX Unit on November 21 at night made a crossing of the XX River in the face of the enemy and, immediately making a detour, carried out a pincer movement.

In an attempt to counter this drive, the enemy concentrated all his firing strength on our first front line and, supported by enemy planes, continued stiff resistance. In the afternoon of November 22, the enemy planes, continued stiff resistance. In the afternoon of November 22, the enemy attempted a sortie under the cover of trench mortar fire, but was repulsed.

On November 25, our forces carried out a fierce frontal attack against the enemy and captured his positions. But even after his withdrawal, the enemy has been keeping up stealthy movements; therefore, in order to wipe out the enemy, our forces again resumed their attack before dawn on November 27. On November 29, a lieutenant of the Chungking forces surrendered to our side. This and other events indicate an early collapse of the enemy forces.

SMUTS IS WARY ON WAR TREND

Says Isle-Hopping Tactics Will Not Defeat Nippon

Domei

LISBON, December 14.—General Jan Christian Smuts, Prime Minister of the Union of South Africa, in his first statement to the press since his return from Britain, said he was inclined to "take a more cautious view" than some experts, who "thought the war would end early next year."

Smuts stressed that the German armed forces were still fighting well and there was no alternative party in the Reich as in 1918.

Turning to Japan, Prime Minister Smuts said that he did not think that the downfall of Japan would be brought about entirely by "island-hopping tactics," adding that it was understood, of course, that the anti-Axis planned to finish the European War first.

Smuts said that he had long conversations with President Roosevelt on "fundamental problems" on the President's return to Cairo after the Teheran Conference.

Referring to the second front, he vaguely said that "it will come." Then, explaining the circumstances in which he made his recent private speech to the British members of Parliament to the effect that the "smaller democracies" in western Europe should collaborate with Britain in the postwar world—which has been interpreted as an effort toward the creation of a balance of power against the Soviet Union—Smuts explained that he made the speech not as an expression of policy but as some tentative thought whereby he could clarify not only his own thoughts but those of others.

In conclusion, Prime Minister Smuts said that "a new set of world conditions was being created and the people had to face them."

U.S. Fears 4th Term By F.D.R. as Start Of Monarchist Rule

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 15.—With all indications pointing toward the possibility of President Roosevelt running for a fourth term, movements have been started in several sections of the country demanding that limitations be placed on the presidential term of office. Expressing fear that a monarchy may replace the present form of government, Senator Leo Daniel of Texas, today, presented a draft for a constitutional amendment limiting the White House tenure to a single term of six years instead of the present four years, a Washington dispatch revealed. The Senator declared that according to the present ruling, a president may run for any number of terms and that his son may even succeed him if the voters are willing. Under the circumstances it is not entirely impossible for a monarchist form of rule to be established in the United States.

Press Comments

(Continued From Page 1)

work of tax payment and savings is certainly an idea and considerable results have been seen, but in order to systemative it a further intiative and invention are necessary.

The big movement to absorb the purchasing power of the people, in the last analysis, has become a problem of manpower. To concentrate all available manpower on increased production of essential goods is proper and necessary but, at the same time, plans to boost the payment of taxes and national savings are quite as important in their own sphere. If a good plan in these connections is devised, it should be carried out even if the hands necessary to execute the measures seem inadquate and the amount of tax may be higher than under the old system. On the other hand, it is important to give adequate training to the women who are working at post offices, banks and other similar places where women have come to be employed to take the place of men.

In regard to the mobilization of women for the task of absorbing the purchasing power of the people, the Finance Ministry and Transport and Communications Ministry, which are in charge of it, should apply directly to the Education and Welfare Ministries for women workers, as the latter Ministries are responsible for the supply and training of people for whatever tasks are to be undertaken. The absorption of the marginal purchasing power of the people is something that cannot be achieved merely by the collection of the scheduled amount of taxes and attainment of the goal set for national savings. Further initiative and invention are required.

MALARIA RAGES IN KWANGTUNG

Shaokuan Hit Hard Due to Lack of Quinine, Other Drugs

Domei

CANTON, December 15.—A deadly epidemic of malaria is sweeping unchecked throughout the Chungking-controlled area of northern Kwangtung Province, according to the daily, the Takuang Pao, published at Shaokuan.

According to the paper, there is no way to check the spread of the disease as quinine and other preventive drugs are unobtainable.

It was also revealed that the Kwangtung Provincial Government announced that at the end of November, malaria patients in Shaokuan city, alone, totaled 100,000.

The Takuang Pao also pointed out that due to the complete lack of quinine, various imitations and ineffective drugs have been placed on the market, which are utterly useless in the treatment of malaria.

Meanwhile, several cases of smallpox have broken out and it is feared that a smallpox epidemic will follow close on the heels of the malaria wave.

Ired at High Prices

Domei

LISBON, December 15.—As long as Chungking remains at war and is crippled by lack of supplies and shortage of transport facilities, prices in the Chungking controlled areas will continue to rise higher and higher, stated the Chungking Spokesman at the press conference held with foreign correspondents; according to a dispatch received here.

The spokesman said: "The high prices were caused not only by inflation but by lack of supplies and shortage of transport facilities. Prices are high for foreign residents here but they are higher for us too."

Virtually admitting the hopelessness to check the inflation with Burma and other routes closed, the Spokesman declared: "The only fundamental way of solving the high cost of living is to open international routes so that more and more supplies can come in."

Bali Arts Being Revived

Domei

SINGARAJA, December 16.—A vigorous movement is now under way among the Balinese sculptors, who recently formed the Balinese Sculptors' Association, to revive the lost art of Balinese sculpturing, so rich in Oriental beauty and color, under the guidance of Japan. The policy of oppression of the indigent culture under the old Dutch rule had reduced the works of the Balinese artists to mere mimicry of the Western art.

British Lose Full Say In Drive Against Burma

Domei

LISBON, December 14.—British forces in India will no longer direct the operation against the Japanese Units in the Burmese front as the result of the organization of the anti-Axis forces in Southeastern Asia under the command of Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten, declared General Claude Auchinleck, Commander-in-Chief of the British Forces in India, yesterday, according to New Delhi reports.

Auchinleck's statement has settled to a certain extent the conflict that has arisen as regards the division of operating fields between the British forces in India and the anti-Axis forces in the Southwestern Pacific, with the establishment of the anti-Axis Southeastern forces for the Burmese operation.

"As the result of the establishment of the anti-Axis forces in Southeastern Asia under the command of Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten, British forces in India will no longer direct their operation against the Japanese troops in the Burmese front," said Auchinleck.

"But British forces in India will undertake the defense of entire India except the northeastern frontier area. As United States and British forces have concentrated powerful air and naval units in the Indian area against the Japanese Forces, India must cooperate to meet the requirements of those anti-Axis forces."

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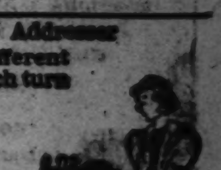

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